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TONS OF DIAMONDS.

Is it not strange how nature distributes her favors? You will never find gold save in the desert, nor costly furs except in the Arctic wastes, where little animals need them most. And as to diamonds—in all ages the most precious commodity on earth—the arid wilds of Orinoland and you will find a town of 40,000 inhabitants with big streets stretched like protecting arms around four or five enormous pits. These are the far-famed mines of Kimberley, which have produced since their incorporation over 12 tons weight of diamonds, whose estimated value is \$500,000,000.

And cast your memory back on the history of this place. Ponder it and never

again say the romance of adventure is ended by modern progress. It is not necessary to be very old to remember when news came from South Africa that savages tending their flocks had "pebbles" strung around their necks as charms which were in reality diamonds.

SWALLOWED HER DIAMONDS.

Mrs. Lizzie Good, of Oakland, California, swallowed two diamond earrings to recover possession of them from Dr. Adam Lyon, to whom she had entrusted them as security for \$75—fees for medical services. Dr. Lyon had the woman arrested, but she was released later on the advice of his attorney, who said it would be impossible to convict her of a crime.

CARTER GUILTY; GARESCHÉ FREE

VERDICT GIVEN IN
SENSATIONAL CASE

Judge Lampman Deferred
Passing Sentence—His
Criticisms.

The Carter-Garesché case came to an end yesterday afternoon when Judge Lampman found Dr. Richard H. Carter, physician, guilty of performing a criminal operation on Katie Glen McIntosh, while Dr. Arthur J. Garesché, dentist, jointly charged with the same offence, was acquitted, as the judge held there was not sufficient corroborative evidence to warrant a conviction in his case. After the judge's decision, announced that he would ask for the right to appeal on the ground that the weight of evidence was against the verdict given by the jury.

W. J. Taylor also gave notice that he would move along the lines of an appeal on the grounds that there was sufficient corroborative evidence to convict Dr. Garesché.

Yesterday afternoon the time of the court was taken up in hearing the closing portion of Mr. Higgins' address and that of W. J. Taylor, K. C., counsel for the defence, which was followed by Judge Lampman's summing up.

One of the features of the whole case was the scolding by Judge Lampman and Mr. Taylor of the methods of defence employed. Judge Lampman also took Dr. Garesché to task for his conduct toward Miss McIntosh.

When the court resumed after lunch Mr. Higgins continued his address. He first read some extracts from Miss McIntosh's evidence to show discrepancies between her testimony in the police court and at this trial.

When he had left off at noon he said he had been pointing out the absurdity of the girl's story regarding Dr. Carter, having given her a receipt, signed "Smith." There was the girl's statement to the police that the alleged abortion had taken place in Dr. Carter's office and there was the hotel register to show that Dr. Carter had not met the girl in the Poodle Dog. What was the fact, that the girl had been in the Poodle Dog with a man who had registered there under the name of Smith.

This was borne out by Mrs. Gordon's evidence as to what had taken place between her husband and Curtis. The evidence showed that after Gordon and Curtis had left the McIntosh home and after Mrs. McIntosh had said that she had seen Curtis, he had sneaked back there and later told his story to the police and the next evening in the Poodle Dog had asked \$250 from Dr. Carter to get out of the country, refusing to say what evidence he would give.

When the girl had first told her story she had said that the operation was performed in Dr. Gibb's office, but when confronted by a lawyer and realizing that the whole matter would become public and that all her doings about this time would be inquired into and in her desire to protect her name had seized upon a visit to a room in the Poodle Dog the following day with another man to fasten the crime upon Dr. Carter.

There was evidence that Curtis had served the girl upon the occasion of her visit there with this other man. Curtis was perjuring himself. He could not have seen or heard Dr. Carter coming upstairs. The story as to the room in which the alleged operation had been performed had been deliberately concocted by Curtis and the girl on the occasion of his second visit to the McIntoshes.

Every point brought out by the prosecution had either been shown to be false or was capable of explanation. On the other hand, not one word of the evidence of the girl had been contradicted. The only places where there was difference in the evidence was where witnesses for the prosecution perjured themselves. Then there was the evidence of Mr. Mann, Mrs. McIntosh's solicitor, that when making settlement he did not believe there had been an operation. He had gone after Garesché for damages for seduction instead of after Dr. Carter for the criminal offence.

There was absolutely no corroboration of the girl's story, and this was necessary. To show this, Mr. Higgins read from legal authorities. There was nothing to identify Dr. Carter with this crime.

If three principal witnesses, the girl, her mother and Curtis, were on the defence, His Honor would have no choice but to convict them. The girl had been a liar since childhood. She had lied about knowing the fast people whom it was afterwards shown she had known. She had also lied to Dr. Garesché and to Dr. Robertson. She had sworn that Dr. Carter had instruments which Dr. Carter swore he had never owned, which showed her guilty of another lie. She had further lied about going to the Poodle Dog. She had also lied about her Vancouver experiences and in other matters. The girl had thus deliberately perjured herself.

Mrs. McIntosh had lied to Mr. Mann about her daughter and also about making demands upon Dr. Garesché and in other matters. Further than this, His Honor had the demeanor of the woman in court, when she would not answer the questions he, as counsel, had put to her. Curtis had also shown himself a perjurer. If these three were on trial their own stories would convict them. How then, he asked, could their evidence be used to convict his clients.

What was the whole history of the case? It had begun and ended in a demand for money. It had started with a request for money from Dr. Garesché and had ended with the demand of Curtis for \$250 to get out of the country.

When the woman went to the police they had already received the money from Dr. Garesché. The girl might have believed that an operation had been performed.

Curtis had then come in and made a demand for money upon Drs. Carter and Garesché, apparently thinking them an easy mark.

Mr. Higgins then gave attention to the class of witnesses produced by the defence. There had been a few respectable persons brought in, but these were the friends of the girl. She was the one who was really responsible for these coming in. The girl had lied all the way through, representing herself as pure, when she was not. The Owens woman and Vanderville were no friends of the defence.

The efforts of himself had been directed towards showing that this girl lied, that her mother lied, and that the defence on a false ground, and the whole course of it had been to bolster up that defence.

If the accused were convicted no medical man's reputation would be safe. If Dr. Carter, with his knowledge of medical science, had wished to do as alleged, he would have taken different precautions altogether to that which he did take.

Counsel acknowledged that Dr. Garesché should not have violated the moral law as he did. He would receive his punishment for that as long as he lived. In professional life the morality which attached to such behaviour meant a severe punishment. But while Dr. Garesché had violated the moral law there was nothing to show that he was guilty of the criminal charge laid against him.

This concluded the address for the defence, and W. J. Taylor, K. C., then proceeded with the address on behalf of the prosecution. He intimated that the address of Mr. Higgins had wandered far from the point. The gist of the offence alleged against Dr. Garesché was the counselling of an operation. The counselling did not need to be direct. It might be indirect, and from this Dr. Garesché could not get away.

Mr. Taylor took exception to remarks made by Mr. Higgins indicating what his present feeling was with respect to the case. This should not have been introduced. Personally, he would direct his argument solely to the evidence without any reference to his personal feeling in the matter.

In order to properly approach the facts it was necessary to revert to the girl's early history. Mr. Higgins had said that this prosecution was being pushed by Mrs. and Miss McIntosh. This, he wished to point out, was absolutely inaccurate. It was not Mrs. McIntosh's witnesses and should be treated as such. The facts were that the father of the family had been ill and the mother had had to go to work. As soon as the girl was old enough she also was sent out to earn money to support the family. Her mother had sent her to Vancouver and there she had worked for a while, while there she had met a woman and through her the woman's brother, who appeared to have been a thoroughly bad one. He had taken the girl to the theatre and there had introduced her to a Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ferguson, who had taken the girl on one occasion, against her will, to a house of prostitution. The girl then went to live with the Fergusons and there a determined effort was made to induce her to enter a life of shame. Every device had been used to accomplish this end. The hand of procurers by whom she had been surrounded had gone to work with every means in their power to lead the girl down. The only evidence regarding the girl's experiences in Vancouver had been given by a harlot who had been only too willing to testify against the girl's character because of a fancied wrong. What could be expected of a young girl in a strange town among a gang of procurers, inspired not by duty but by a desire to reap financial profit for themselves from her downfall? The long nosed, foreign-looking thing that had appeared in court, as well as being a procurer, was also a lascivious degenerate, who was guilty of an indictable offence for the part he had played in trying to lead the girl astray. It was wondered that the girl was able to speak of her experiences with this gang.

Mr. Higgins said that the girl's evidence must not be believed in any particular because of her reluctance to speak of these experiences. Was there a man or a woman living who would try to hide his or her shame as this girl had done?

That Dr. Garesché knew of the girl's condition was shown by his statements to Mrs. McIntosh when he was called to her house while the girl was ill. Dr. Garesché was a dentist with a large practice in the city, and callous in his nature, while the girl was a poor, ignorant, and ignorant creature. He knew that if the facts regarding the girl's condition came out it would ruin him in the city. He had everything to gain by having the girl go to a doctor. Then further, Garesché had warned Mrs. McIntosh on the way to the hospital that she had better keep quiet about the operation, for if it got out her daughter was liable to go to jail.

Garesché realizing his position, had at first offered to settle, but in the meantime Mr. Mann had seen Dr. Frank Hall, and the matter had been allowed to rest for some time. Dr. Garesché had gained from this courage to refuse to settle. Mr. Mann had then told Mrs. McIntosh to see the magistrate and afterwards informed Garesché of this. Garesché had then promptly settled. As far as Mr. Mann's opinion in regard to the performance of an operation on which Mr. Higgins had laid some stress, he might just point out that it was absolutely worthless. Mr. Mann not being aware of the change in the law in regard to the relation of civil and criminal actions in matters of this kind, had tried to be very careful. As a result of Mr. Mann bringing the matter to the attention of the police commission, and the woman talking to Mr. Jay and Dr. Garesché telling people about an attempt to blackmail him, the whole affair had become public property. Following this the chief of police had started this prosecution against the wishes of the girl and her mother. The mother was not anxious for the publicity and disgrace and the girl was extremely desirous of hiding her shame. It could not, therefore, be said that the girl and her mother were at the bottom of the prosecution, nor that they could hope for anything from it, for they had got all that they could expect before the action was commenced.

The girl had tried to hide her shame as far as she could. When taken ill she had waited until her mother had gone to work, when she had sent for Dr. Hall, hoping to get the thing all hushed up and keep the knowledge from her mother. Dr. Hall had recognized what was wrong and had refused to treat her until he had seen her mother. It was only when pressure was brought to bear upon her that she divulged the names of Doctors Carter and Garesché, and had not gone into any of the other details of her life. Then in the police court she had told of Dr. Quirk, and here she revealed the story of her life in Vancouver. All this showed that she was an unwilling witness. In order to confound the girl and cast discredit on her testimony, the harlot, Ruth Owens and the man Vanderville, were brought into court by the defence, and in order to make light of the whole thing, Dr. Garesché had stooped so low as to tell Mrs. McIntosh that the girl's illness was nothing, for a close relation of his had undergone such at three different times.

The evidence for the defence was largely that of harlots, men of the lowest stamp, procurers and the keepers of a house that the police have been after and have threatened with loss of its license on the ground that it was a house of assignation. These people were all here for money, revenge or something worse. It would appear that the hand of procurers through whose fingers the girl had slipped owing to the kindness of a man in Vancouver, appeared to be ready to do anything they could to injure one who had escaped their meshes. Not one of them except the Owens woman, however, had the nerve to go into the box. Vanderville had shown his evil face in the court but had not dared to step into the box and give the prosecution an opportunity to show him up. That man was liable to criminal prosecution for the part he had played.

This was how the defence had conducted its case. This was the kind of testimony they had brought forward. Added to this was the action of Mr. Higgins in going to the house of this young girl. He had been guilty of a criminal act when he went to this young girl and tried to induce her to color her evidence in this case, as it was on record that he had done. For this he was liable to two years in the penitentiary. The crux of the offence lay in his asking the girl to go light in her evidence in the police court and the case would end there, and there would be no publicity, but that if her evidence was strong enough to send the case to the higher court everything would come out. People generally, especially women and young girls, had an aversion to appearing in court, and Mr. Higgins had played on this when he was talking to the girl about this case.

Then, Mr. Higgins' conduct in his dealings with Curtis was most astonishing. Mr. Higgins asked the court not to believe the evidence of this witness as it had all been contradicted. The facts as brought out in evidence were that it was Gordon, Mr. Higgins' amateur detective, who had suggested getting some money out of the case. They had gone to the McIntosh home and had probably concluded that they could not hope for anything there. Curtis then said to let it go, and he and Gordon had gone to Detective Palmer to tell him all. They had not found him in, but Curtis had returned later in the evening and had told all he knew. Curtis did not go to the defence looking for money after that. The evidence was that he had been called in off the street to the conference in the Poodle Dog hotel. On many points the evidence of Curtis was absolutely confirmed by witnesses for the other side. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Poodle Dog, had opened the conversation and there had been a proposition that Curtis should leave the city and go over to the sound to see the fleet, but apparently the price Curtis asked for going away was too high. Dr. Carter then appeared on the scene, which looked as though there was something that Curtis knew and which the defence wished kept hidden. Then followed Mr. Higgins' threats and intimations, which again brought him liable to prosecution under the criminal code. If Curtis' story of all this had been told in cold blood without any supporting testimony he might perhaps have been inclined to doubt it, but it was borne out in all its essential details by the witnesses on the opposite side. Mr. Taylor read authorities to show that in light of the facts Curtis' evidence was entitled to every credence. Curtis' story was undoubtedly true, and showed that the defence was resorting to criminal tactics in order to cover up evidence in this case. The tactics resorted to in this connection must be accepted as evidence against the accused, for if they were innocent it would not be necessary to resort to such means of defence.

As to other aspects of the case, the evidence of Dr. Carter and the girl agree in many of the important details and practically completed up to the visit to the doctor's office, when the girl said he had been called in off the street to the conference in the Poodle Dog hotel. If Dr. Carter had had no communication with Dr. Garesché how had he been able to diagnose the case as he had done. In connection with Dr. Carter's evidence it must be remembered that he would not dare go into the witness box if he were not going to deny the charges. The evidence of the two regarding the actual operation was also the same in many of the details, although Dr. Carter alone knew exactly what he had done. As to Dr. Carter having shown the girl the instruments which Mr. Higgins said he would never do, it could easily be explained by the touch of vanity in Dr. Garesché's character, of which he had given marked evidence in the witness box. Dr. Carter prided himself upon his professional ability, which he appeared only too anxious to display. Dr. Carter had also deliberately tried to mislead the court during his evidence on various matters. As to in regard to the knowledge of the girl's condition following the alleged crime, they had the word of the girl supported by that of Detective Clayards, to whom Dr. Carter had made an important admission after his arrest. This showed that Carter had a knowledge of the crime when arrested. Dr. Carter's evidence in view of his attitude in the witness box should be weighed most carefully.

As to the girl's condition, there could be no doubt, although it made very little difference to the case. There was Dr. Frank Hall's evidence that he had treated the girl for an abortion and since then had had no reason to change his opinion, while Dr. Robertson, who had attended her some weeks previous, also had the idea in his mind at the

time. Here was independent evidence backing up the word of the girl. There was nothing to be gained by the woman or the girl in fastening the crime on anyone. It was only when the girl believed she was on her deathbed and when she was refused medical attendance unless she divulged the names of those responsible for her condition that she divulged the names of Doctors Carter and Garesché. Was that like trying to fasten a crime on anyone? Then as to the mother, she had no answer to the question of the action of the girl against Dr. Carter. As to the discussion on Port street, there was every reason to believe Mrs. McIntosh rather than Dr. Carter. The evidence against Dr. Carter was thus corroborated. Could His Honor, in view of these facts, come to any other conclusion but that a crime had been committed? Speculation as to the action of the action of the detective ingenuity might suggest a number of things, but it was facts that the court was dealing with.

The question of a crime being committed being now settled, all that remained was to settle the identity of the perpetrator. There was ever before heard such a far fetched argument as that of Mr. Higgins regarding the crime when arrested. He suggested that he had already paid between \$100 and \$500 in connection with the case and had thought it settled. Further, he had admitted his relations with the girl but had said he was not guilty of the other. As to the local witnesses there was this ladylike witness, Mason Hill, with rings on her hands who would not have any reason to do with anyone whose character was not above reproach. This creature did not seem quite a man, but looked as though he might be head milliner in a harem. He had asked this witness a question regarding his private life, which he had asked the

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Such a condition of the stomach is also liable to produce headaches of the worst sort. Medicines that palliate the symptoms will never lead to a cure. It is the effect which Peruna has upon the stomach, healing the mucous membranes and restoring the natural function of the stomach, that causes Peruna

The Daily Times

Published daily (excepting Sunday) by
THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISH-
ING CO., LIMITED.
JOHN NELSON,
Managing Director.

Offices: 1124 Broad Street
Business Office: Phone 1099
Editorial Office: Phone 45

SPECIAL AGENTS.
Special-English representative, T. R.
Coughlin, 22 Outer Temple, Strand,
London, W. C.
Special-Canadian representative,
E. J. Guy, 51 Canada Life Building,
Toronto.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily—City delivery 75c. per month
By mail (exclusive of city)
Exclusive of city) \$2.00 per annum
Semi-Weekly—By mail (exclusive of
city) \$1.00 per annum
Address changed as often as desired.
ADVERTISING RATES.
For advertising rates see classified page.

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GARESCHE-CARTER TRIAL.

The most painful feature of the case brought to a conclusion to-day in a Victoria court is the humiliation it has brought upon a large number of reputable, estimable people. Out of consideration for the feelings of these highly esteemed citizens of Victoria we do not intend to comment at any length upon the facts brought out in evidence before Judge Lampman. A strong feeling has been aroused in the community as a result of these revelations. This indignation was intensified by an idea which had got abroad, based upon a misconception of some kind, that in some manner the hands of justice had been tied by the accused securing trial before a judge when a jury would have been the proper body to pronounce upon their guilt or innocence. Possibly the accused were fortunate in that the law permitted of their choosing the form of tribunal before which they appeared. Yet there is no question at all that the judgment of the court was in accordance with the evidence submitted. It is not within the competence of a court of justice to take cognizance in its judgment of the verdict of public opinion or to be swayed in the slightest degree by popular prejudice. Passing these remarks, it is with a feeling of relief that we dismiss the case of the principals in this most painful affair. At the same time we realize that there is still a powerful current of popular sentiment to be reckoned with, which will doubtless manifest itself in action by guilds or societies having authority to deal drastically with the actions of their members. So that, as we pointed out in giving our reasons for publishing the fullest possible reports of the evidence brought out in the case, courts of justice are not the only tribunals which can call such offenders to account.

It is unfortunate that there are parties in the unsavory case who apparently are beyond the reach of the strong arm of the law or of the higher court of public opinion. We refer to the debased creatures who gave testimony in the court. It would be a libel upon the lower orders of creation to describe their morals as of the barnyard. The instincts of the beasts that perish do at least prompt them to sustain and protect their own kind. For the first time, possibly, nine-tenths of the people of Victoria and neighborhood learned as a result of the evidence given and published during the trial that there are creatures guised as men and women who exist upon the fruits of the defilement of young and inexperienced girls, dragging them down body and soul to utter destruction. These emissaries of the lower world are amenable to the law if found out; but the difficulty is to convict them because of the sense of shame of their victims. The only sure safeguard against their machinations is knowledge of the world and its ways.

MOVING ONWARD.

Possibly it is just as well to have a "radical Parliament" in Great Britain occasionally. It enables the country to get abreast of the times. In fact under the present political regime Great Britain is leading most of the countries of the world in the adoption of measures for the benefit of the masses of the people. She will be the first to put in force an old-age pension scheme in the strict sense of the word—with the possible exception of Australia, which is of course not an independent state. There is no question that the United States, which claims to be the freest and most democratic country in the world, lags far behind monarchical Britain in enacting measures for the relief of persons against the so-called rights of "property." For example, a bill has been introduced in the Imperial House of Commons, with the approval of the government, designed to make clear beyond question the rights of the public upon moor and mountain. Some recent decisions of the courts have appeared to cast doubts upon the liberties of the masses of the people to enter upon and move freely about upon moors and mountains and commons, or unfenced lands. Therefore Parliament is going to remove any doubts there may be upon the subject. The bill provides that no owner or occupier of uncultivated mountain or moorland shall be entitled to exclude any person from walking or being upon such land for purposes of recreation or scientific or artistic study, "or to molest him in such pursuits." The bill will apply to England and to Scotland, the mover saying its passage is necessary "in the interests of highest health." The population of Great Britain is becoming more and more urban, and there is a growing feeling, apart from the aggressiveness of the masses against the privileges of the classes, that in order to live a thoroughly healthy life in the towns, it is necessary that the population should have country air, exercise and pursuits. There will be strong opposition to the bill, of course. The people for whose benefit it has been prepared would never dream of claiming the right to carry guns when in pursuit of health and pleasure upon the uncultivated lands. Their ideas are not quite so broad as those of the people of British Columbia. But it is because of the possible effect upon the shooting that the strongest exception has been taken to the bill. It will destroy grouse driving and deer stalking, the landed proprietors say. An effort will be made by the promoters of the bill to meet this objection. But it will pass and mark another step in the progressive movement which is so conspicuous in Great Britain at the present time.

In a Vancouver dispatch published in the Times last evening a statement was made to the effect that Mr. Justice Martin, sitting as a Judge in Chambers, had refused to consider an application for leave to consolidate certain appeals which would come before the Full Court in Victoria next week. We learn that there was absolutely no ground for such a statement. The applications were heard by the learned Judge upon two successive days and refused because of lack of jurisdiction, the reasons for the decision being fully given. We regret very much that a false impression has been created by the publication of the dispatch in question.

Speaking of the change which has come over Canada not since the foundation of Quebec, which will be duly celebrated this year, but within a comparatively short time, the Canadian Courier says:

"We now whirl in cushioned comfort along the shores of rivers up which anxious pioneers once pressed with their eyes searching the banks for the feather of the lurking Indian and their hearts steeled against the swift hiss of the arrow. Gray old Kingston seems to us to be one of the settled pillars of the world—an ancient city—but it was once Fort Frontenac where that intrepid explorer founded a trading post to meet the Iroquois. Men had died for Canada before a white man's foot ever pressed the soil on which Toronto now stands; and there was a time when the post at Montreal was our western frontier. The hardships of the United Empire Loyalists read to us now like a bad dream of the past—like a mediaeval legend—when we see the fat prosperity which lies over all the lands where they experienced their 'hungry year'; and yet these sufferings came nearly two hundred years after Champlain had given his life in an endeavour to establish a permanent settlement in the Canada that he knew. It will pay us to look back into our splendid history in the light of this promised celebration at Quebec, whether we on that occasion visit the most European city on this continent or only read of the rejoicings in the papers."

The Colonist evidently has not been paying close attention to the evidence of Major Hodgins given before a Parliamentary committee of investigation. Or it may be that our contemporary has been reading garbled accounts of the case. It says Major Hodgins laid the matter of his charges before Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that the Premier declined to order an investigation. Major Hodgins in his interviews with our contemporary did say he had submitted what he called facts to Sir Wilfrid. But in his evidence before the committee the Major admitted that he

had not communicated his facts to the Premier. In fact he has modified his allegations completely, burned whatever documentary evidence he claimed to possess, and cut such a sorry figure generally that it is not to be wondered at that his story is already completely discredited.

What is there in the peculiar circumstances of the property held by the people in Prince Rupert that would not justify the sale of the said property to the highest bidder? That is something which requires a more coherent explanation than any that has yet been vouchsafed. Tenders can be manipulated in the interests of "ringers." And if the Prince Rupert lots are not sold according to the provisions of the Land Act it will be difficult to convince the public that its interests have not been subverted for the benefit of "inside" supporters of the government.

William Randolph Hearst is gaining votes in New York. The election in which he is gaining was held about two years ago. Probably the count may be completed before the term of the Mayor against whom William Randolph ran expires. But we are not sure about that. It may truthfully be termed a "doubtful proposition." Nevertheless the leader of the new party has already achieved a great moral victory. He has established the fact that the original count of votes was not fair and that the Tammany Tiger cannot change his spots.

The condition of the weather in all parts of the continent, and in the continent of Europe also, scarcely buttresses the theory of a certain scientist that the north pole is moving—at least not in the direction in which he says it is moving.

Cumbersome battleships are evidently not good sea boats. President Fallières preferred an ordinary cross-channel steamer for his return journey—because the channel was in its customary turbulent condition.

The New York speech of Judge Longley has created considerable confusion in the press of Great Britain. Mr. Longley is better known in Canada, and his speech did not create a sensation.

LAI D AT REST.

Funeral of Late Vera Lyche Took Place To-day.

The teachers and pupils of the High school were deeply pained to learn as they did on Friday morning of the death of one of the pupils of that institution, Miss Vera Lyche, which occurred at St. Joseph's hospital on Thursday afternoon. Miss Lyche and her brother joined the school in August last, coming to the city from Iceland, where her parents reside. She was taken to the hospital some two weeks ago suffering from pneumonia, which later developed into typhoid fever. She was in her fifteenth year, a very bright pupil and a diligent student, making splendid progress in her studies and ranking among the best in her class, which is just now preparing for the Junior examination, to take place in a few weeks. Besides ranking high as a student, she was of a bright and cheerful disposition and had won the respect and good-will of her teachers and the esteem of her fellow students, all of whom felt very keenly the loss of this bright and promising young life.

The funeral took place this afternoon. It was conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell, and was attended by the teachers and pupils of the High school, five members of her own class acting as pall-bearers. They were as follows: Duncan Ellis, Mathew Scott, Tom Norris, Roy Hartman, George Willisroft, Elmer Finland.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

New York, May 29.—Former Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for president in the campaign of 1904, will be chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Democratic national convention this year, according to a statement made yesterday at Tammany Hall. It is stated also that Mr. Parker will be requested to write a platform to be submitted to the convention. W. J. Bryan is said to have given his consent to the choice of Mr. Parker as chairman of the resolutions committee.

ADDRESS GIVEN AT MEMORIAL SERVICES

Brother Leroy Sets Forth Duty of Members of F. O. E.

Last Sunday at the memorial services in connection with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Bro. Frank Leroy delivered an address in which the duties of members was well set forth. Bro. Leroy said:

Wealth and riches may purchase the favor of the world, but death cannot be bribed or defied. Death is a mystery, we never understand what it means until, for the first time, it touches one whom we love. Someone has said that the gods conceal from men the happiness of death in order that they might endure life.

There is no flock, however watched and tended, but one dead lamb is there. There is no household, however well defended, but has one vacant chair.

This fraternal family, death has many times invaded. Some of our choicest and best have died, others in early manhood and some whose heads have been silvered by many winters, and, to commemorate their virtues and keep enshrined in our hearts these loving and loved brothers, we are here to-day. This is the tribute of the living to the dead, a day made sacred by hallowed memories and associations. They loved and revered the teachings of this noble order; they helped to fashion and shape its destiny; they were, and are, a part of its greatness. They knew that this order was built upon foundation stones, lasting and enduring, the chief corner stone of which is Liberty. The Liberty that means the right to speak, to write, to teach and impart to others the honest convictions of the soul. To preserve Liberty, it was necessary that another corner stone be laid, and that was Truth. Emerson said:

"The greatest homage we can pay unto Truth is to use it."

A friend sympathizes with a friend when trouble overtakes him, and rejoices with him in his pleasures, and we say he is a true friend; a fraternal order honors its dead and protects its living, and we say it is a true order; a man's moral sense impels him to good living and right action, and we say he is a true man; a mother sacrifices for her child, and we say she is a true mother; with the book before her of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me," she teaches that little child to say, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you"—the beginning and end of all Truth—and that is the Truth that the Fraternal Order of Eagles teaches to children of a larger growth. God grant that we may never forget its meaning. To preserve Liberty and the purity of Truth, we have prepared and laid deep down the solid earth, another corner stone of our order, which is Justice. A man may be true to some idea, and not be just; he may enjoy Liberty, and not be willing to accord it to others; such a man is a stranger in the temple of Justice. Justice means that each man will accord to another that which he claims for himself—that which rightly belongs to him. When Fortune smiles and all is joy and sunshine, no man lacks for friends, but when fickle Fortune deserts us, when sickness comes, and the winds of adversity blow chill upon us, when the strong arm of the Protector is made weak by the ravages of disease, when the heart yearns for sympathy and help, then shall the voice of Justice be heard, and the unfortunate one shall receive the affection, the sympathy and the loving attention which Justice decrees, and strong hands and willing hearts shall help him to bear misfortune's load. And now, in order to build this fraternal structure upon lines symmetrical and in harmony with its benign objects, it was necessary to choose the last great corner stone, Equality. The storms may beat against it, enemies within and without may seek to undermine and destroy it, but so long as Equality with its benign influence and teachings holds its place, just so long this order will and shall live. A brother may be poor, but as long as he is honest and true, no harm can come to him—his occupation may be humble, but labor is noble in itself. The blacksmith at the forge and the mechanic

PLENTY OF BARGAINS TO-DAY

A Clearance of Boys' Fancy Suits

\$3.00 Russian Blouse Suits for	\$3.75 Buster Brown Suits for
\$1.50	\$2.50
These suits are broken sizes of the popular Russian Blouse style, they are made up in homespun in grey, different patterns, all wool goods. It is because we have not got all sizes that you are able to buy \$3.00 suits to-day at \$1.50	This is also a lot of broken sizes in the Buster Brown style. These are made up in dark tweeds with the long collar effect. Some very pretty little suits and a big snap at this price. Regular \$3.75 suits to-day at \$2.50

Tweed Skirts at Bargain Prices

VALUES UP TO \$6.50, TO-DAY, \$2.45

This is certainly an EXTRA SPECIAL. These Skirts are made up in the very best styles—some are pleated, others neatly strapped and trimmed. They are made of all-wool tweeds and worsteds in light and medium shades, all nice light weights, just the thing for out-ting and boating, as they will wash nicely if necessary, and at this price are just as cheap as a linen skirt and can be worn when it would not be possible to wear a linen one. Only about 35 skirts in the lot, so don't delay if you want to get the best bargain. Values up to \$6.50, to-day **\$2.45**

About Our Sale of Fancy Linens

Battenberg and Drawn Linens Half Price

To-day will see about the end of this sale of Fancy Linens. It would be well to get what you want now while there is enough to select from and they are so low in price. This sale offers a chance to lay in a stock, as you cannot often buy at such favorable prices.

BATTENBERG BOYLIES—Regular 50c for 25c	DRAWN WORK CENTRES—AND DOYLIES—Regular \$1.00 for 50c
BATTENBERG CENTRE PIECES—Regular \$1.00 for 50c	DRAWN WORK TRAY CLOTHS AND RUNNERS—Regular \$1.50 for 75c
BATTENBERG RUNNERS—AND CENTRES—Regular \$1.50 for 75c	DRAWN WORK SQUARES AND RUNNERS—Regular \$2.00 for 1.00
BATTENBERG SQUARES AND RUNNERS—Regular \$2.00 for 1.00	DRAWN WORK TEA CLOTHS—Regular \$5.00 for \$2.50
DRAWN WORK DOYLIES—Regular 50c for 25c	DRAWN WORK TEA CLOTHS—Regular \$7.50 for \$3.75

Women's Hosiery Bargains

Four Clearing Lines for To-day

LACE LISLE HOSE, all black, good quality lisle, nice patterns. Regular 35c quality. To-day 25c	PLAIN LISLE HOSE, all black, fine soft quality of lisle, all sizes. Regular 35c. To-day 25c
RIBBED LISLE HOSE, all black, fine ribbed, a nice quality of lisle. Regular 35c. To-day 25c	HEAVY COTTON HOSE, a nice quality, fast black seamless hose. Extra special to-day 15c

Men's Socks on Sale To-day

50c FANCY SOCKS TO-DAY 25c	\$1.00 and 75c Socks To-day 50c
This is a new lot of handsome patterns in Fancy Socks. These socks are fine Egyptian cotton and fine lisle in embroidered, striped and spotted, some really handsome patterns, and a great snap at 25c this price. Regular 50c socks to-day.	This is a swell assortment, some of our best lines included. They are in silk and lisle, silk and wool, lisle thread and silk and cashmere, in a rich assortment of beautiful patterns in embroidered, striped, clocked and spotted, in every possible color. This is one of the best sock offers that we have ever made. \$1.00 and 75c socks to-day 50c

Women's Underwear Bargain

50c UNDERVESTS TO-DAY 35c	\$1.00 TO \$2.00 HATS TO-DAY 50c
A big lot of women's Undervests in light, medium and heavy weight on sale to-day. These vests are in long sleeves, short sleeves and sleeveless, extra good qualities and nicely finished. Regular 50c Vests to-day 35c	A clearing line of Oddments of Men's Straw Hats, all good styles, in both stiff and crush straw, different sizes. Some big snaps in this offering. Regular \$1.00 to \$2.00 hats to-day 50c

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THORPE'S Pale Dry GINGER ALE

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in the shop are on an equality with the employer, whose wealth has been made productive by brains, talent and energies. This is the Equality we believe in, and this is the Equality we teach. The Fraternal Order of Eagles are consecrated to the practice of Benevolence and Charity. It is a magnificent object of affection, and if the brothers of this order do their duty, and keep their obligations, they will always remember these words: to relieve suffering, succor the distressed, honor the dead and protect the widow and orphan, are imperative duties that this order enjoins.

And now, brothers, one last admonition and I am done. Do your full duty, strive to reach the high ideals that this

order places ever before you, and here and now let us consecrate ourselves anew to the practice of the principles of our beloved order—Liberty, Truth, Justice and Equality.

Honor to the noble dead, may they rest in peace. Honor to the faithful living, may they not forget the lessons of this order.

Miss Mary Elizabeth S. Colton, of East-hampton, Mass., has recently achieved the honor of being the champion linguist of the world. She speaks 40 languages fluently—that is, she has a conversational and reading knowledge of each. Previous to Miss Colton's new record the most accomplished linguist known claimed a knowledge of only 33 languages.

—Ald. Richard Hall has given notice that on Monday night he will move the introduction of a by-law to regulate scavenging in the city. This is a subject to which Ald. Hall has devoted considerable attention since his election to the council, being chairman of a special committee appointed to deal with the matter. The first step in the matter was to arrange for the disposal of the garbage, and now that this has been done and the city will soon be in a position to carry all garbage out to sea, it is intended to arrange for some better system of scavenging. Just what are the provisions of his by-law Ald. Hall was not in a position to say this morning.

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Will find that Buttermilk Toilet Lotion will greatly improve the attractiveness of face, hands and arms. It is always fresh, always pure. Does not promote hair-growth, is neither greasy nor sticky. Made from an especially fine formula from the best and purest first-quality ingredients. Price 25c. per bottle only at this store.

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Dr. J. G. Richardson, professor in the University of Pennsylvania, states: "It is the greatest tonic and nothing is better for the nervous system."

Dr. C. F. Couture, Lingwick, Que., states: "It is the best tonic I can prescribe for my patients, a cure for indigestion, it is also recommended for constipation, asthma, insomnia, liver complaint, by its use it purifies the blood and enables the system to ward off fevers and bilious headaches. It is a genuine tonic and can be truly recommended."

Call for it at your club, hotel, bar or restaurant.

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Do Your Corns Hurt?

Many folks suffer greatly. It is foolish to bear the awful agony when they can be easily cured with either of these two well known remedies:

PARK'S PAINLESS CORN CURE

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AT THIS STORE

Perfectly safe to use and both unrivalled in their good work of abolishing pain.

Get one and your corn troubles will soon be at an end.

Terry's Drug Store

Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Victoria, B. C.

At the annual vestry meeting of St. Saviour's parish, Charles Provins and C. L. Foster were appointed church wardens for this year, and Capt. Gaudin, Messrs. Boggs, Mackenzie, Pomeroy, Fattick, Sedger, Martin, Barker, Eyres, Harrop, Fort and Poyall were appointed the church committee.

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OAK BAY AVENUE

HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, nice lawn and grounds. Per month \$25

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LARGE HOUSE, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, standing on two lots, fruit trees, etc. Per month \$30

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Fire Insurance Written.
Money to Loan.

Local News

—\$12.00 Pattern hats going at \$5. Every hat to be disposed of—The Elliot.

—Expert key fitting and lock repairs, 641 Fort street.

—Drop in and see some of the new wallpaper in the store of C. H. Tite & Co. Some nice paper at 25c. per roll.

—NEW BARBER SHOP, corner Store and Cormorant streets. Massaging a specialty.

Liberal Rooms. Phone 1704.

—For a lovely trip through the Gulf Islands take the steamer Iroquois next Sunday, stopping at Mayne Island and returning via the Pender Island Canal. For information telephone No. 511.

—Call on Phillips Bros. and get their prices for monuments and granite coping. New stock to select from. Works 826 View street. Phone B1207.

—We will be pleased to give you estimates on painting, papering and decorating of all kinds. It doesn't cost you anything to get our figures. If you wish to buy material from us you will find our prices are right. Our store is No. 632 Yates street. C. H. Tite & Co.

—For a lovely trip through the Gulf Islands take the steamer Iroquois next Sunday, stopping at Mayne Island and returning via the Pender Island Canal. For information telephone No. 511.

—Unusual Corset Special—Ladies' long or short corsets, also tape girdles. Regular 50c and 60c. Special price 45c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

—A little paint on that old roof will add materially in preserving the shingles as well as in appearance. C. H. Tite & Co. sell the paint. Fire proof paint can be had in all colors, and we have it. Try it.

—For a delightful outing take the trip around the Gulf Islands by steamer Iroquois, Sunday, May 24th. For information telephone No. 511.

—Notice.—For fire, life or accident insurance ring up 1494 or call at room 9, Promis Bldg. Reid and May Smith, agents for The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co., Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Empire Accident & Surety Co., of Canada.

—ANNOUNCEMENT! J. Ringshaw desires to inform the public that he has opened a New Business at 632 Yates street, corner of Broad street, and is prepared to furnish Farm Produce, Delicatessen, Fruit and Confectionery of first quality at reasonable prices. An Ice Cream Parlor and Tea Room in connection.

—Hosiery Excellence—For silk, lisle, cotton, cashmere and worsted hose in all leading colorings and superior qualities we cannot be beaten. Fine lisle thread tan hose 35c pair, 3 pairs for \$1. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

—The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co. has been doing business for 18 years, and is wholly a B. C. company, and is therefore deserving of a good portion of your fire insurance business. Reid and May Smith, agents, Promis block. Phone 1494.

—Antique Collection.—Lovers of this kind of furniture and curios should not fail to visit Messrs. Maynard & Sons' auction rooms on Broad street to-day and Monday, as they have on view the most handsome collection of mahogany, inlaid and chippendale furniture, brass and copper ware ever before seen in an auction room, and which are to be sold on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. This collection dates back as far as 1700, some of the articles being the first of its kind in existence. A full list can be seen in their "ad" on another page.

—Rev. A. J. Hall, of Alert Bay, who was a resident of Prince Rupert as far back as 1878, is on a visit to the city. Since 1881 Mr. Hall has done successful work among the Indians at Alert Bay, and reduced the Kwa-gut language to writing. He also translated much of the New Testament and Prayer Book, and compiled a grammar. In acknowledgment of which the archbishop conferred on Mr. Hall the Lambeth degree of B. D. in 1894. He will preach on Sunday morning at St. Saviour's, Victoria West, and in the evening at St. John's.

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Everything for the Hot Weather
English Worsteds Suits \$12.50 to \$10.00
Outing Suits, Flannel or Worsteds \$12 to \$25
Duck Trousers \$1.25 to \$1.50
Blue and Black Serge Suits \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$30
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ELECTRIC COMPANY'S

RIGHTS ON STREETS

City Council Will Seek Advice Respecting Hauling Freight.

The rights of the B. C. Electric Company to haul freight over their own lines for their own use as against their right to haul the same class of freight for other firms, is a matter that came before the streets, bridges and sewers committee last night, and one which to the present has only been partially decided by the opinion of the city solicitor, to whom the matter was referred, and who replied to the effect that it would not be advisable to allow the company to haul freight over its lines for outside firms. The matter, however, was referred to the city barrister for an opinion.

The question involved came up in connection with the contemplated construction of the new line along Mt. Tolmie road from the junction of that thoroughfare with Fort street to Mt. Tolmie to the gravel pits in that section. At the last meeting of the council a request from the B. C. Electric Company was received, asking that it be allowed to proceed with the construction of the railway without being forced to comply with the regulations calling for thirty days' notice of its intention to build the line, which notice is required by law unless the city agrees to waive it. The communication received from the B. C. Electric Company regarding the matter contained the information that they proposed to carry sand and gravel from the Mt. Tolmie gravel pits, which it was understood was to be hauled to the yards of another company situated on Vancouver street. Alderman Henderson pointed out that if the company was allowed to do this it might establish a precedent whereby the company could, without interference, handle other freight. While the opinion of the council is that the company have the right to haul for their own use, there is no provision in their franchise which entitles them to enter into general freighting business, therefore it was decided that the advice of the city barrister be obtained before an answer was given to the request.

At the present time there is as the outcome of the matter a hitch in the negotiations. The company on Thursday put a gang of men to work on the extension along Mt. Tolmie road before obtaining permission from the council for the work to be done. This work was, however, stopped yesterday and the city will object to its being resumed until the opinion of the city barrister has been presented to the council, which is expected to have the legal opinion before it on Monday night. After the expiration of thirty days the company has the right to proceed with the construction of the line, which will be done if the permission of the council is not obtained before that time. The matter in consideration, however, is the right of the company to haul freight for other than its own uses.

—J. H. Higgins is building a bungalow on Residence on Poul Bay road, and has awarded the contract to D. H. Bale.

—W. T. Baker yesterday obtained a building permit for the erection of a store and dwelling on Ladysmith street at a cost of \$800.

—Next Sunday, May 31st, and during the following three months, the two masses on Sundays will be celebrated at 7 and 10.30 a.m. The usual 8 o'clock Sunday mass is discontinued till further notice at St. Andrew's (R. C.) cathedral.

—Melville Parry, a life insurance man from Manitoba, who has had long experience also in British Columbia, has been appointed manager for Vancouver Island of the North American Life Insurance Company of Toronto. Mr. Parry has been known in the business in British Columbia for the past 14 years. He will have offices with Lee & Fraser in Trowace alley.

—The Rev. Dr. Russell of Cape Town, will preach to-morrow morning in First Presbyterian church. Dr. Russell has been for some time the pastor of one of the most influential Presbyterian congregations in South Africa. He is now travelling through Canada and the United States in the interest of the Y. M. C. A.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

New and Second-hand BICYCLES

THIS WEEK

Now is your chance to buy a good wheel at rock bottom price, as we want to make room for other shipments of new GENTLE and IVER JOHNSON WHEELS. We offer the public some good bargains. Second-hand wheels from \$10.00 up. New wheels from \$10.00 up. Buy now and save money.

Harris & Smith

1220 BROAD STREET
Phone A1831.

MONEY VOTED FOR

THE OAK BAY SCHOOL

Municipal Council Passed By-law at Special Meeting.

The principal business of the special meeting of the Oak Bay council held yesterday in the clerk's office was the passing of the by-law to raise \$10,000 for the purpose of building a new school for the municipality. For a long time this question has been dalled with by the council until now there is a danger that a large number of the children living outside of the city will be excluded from attending school.

The old schoolroom on Poul Bay road has already been subdivided in order to accommodate the large number of pupils who are attending, and the conditions there are unhealthy in the extreme, especially at this time of year when ventilation is not aided by the presence of a fire in the schoolroom. Besides this, the city school board a long time ago, notified the municipality that after the summer holidays they would not be able to provide accommodation for the large number of pupils attending those schools. If the city carry out the threat to exclude these pupils the municipality will certainly be in a queer street. None of the people would like to have their children running wild for several months after the holidays.

Now that the council has given the by-law its third reading it will have to go to the solicitors for revision, and then will be presented to the people at the close of the ten days allowed by statutory provisions.

It has been stated that there will be opposition to the plan for building a new school. One can hardly think this to be true as it is a matter which affects everyone in the community and is more important even than the building of new roads.

The proposal to build the new school on the municipal grounds on Oak Bay avenue on the part feared off, the pound and stables being at the back. Although the ground is not large enough to give the children a good play yard, yet it is perhaps the best that could be found and should prove satisfactory. The old school and site will be sold in the near future and the money applied either on the new scheme or else it will revert to the municipality.

—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Young People's Society will hold on Monday night a devotional meeting, following which will be held the annual business meeting. As new officers are to be elected and other important business is to be transacted, all members are requested to attend.

Opera Caramels

We think we have hit on a good name for this newest creation of our Candy Expert; something particularly delicious, composed of fruit and nuts. Nothing so charming in the candy line has ever been introduced into B. C.

FROZEN PUDDING TO-DAY

The ladies of Victoria have come, seen and tasted this delightful dainty and are unanimous in its praise. A fresh stock made for to-day. Try it in our cozy parlour or take it home in a pint or quart pail.

We make a specialty of the Genuine Naples Ice Cream. Try it once and you'll never again put up with the feeble imitation.

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APPEALS TO COME

BEFORE FULL COURT

Cases That Will Be Argued at Sitting Which Opens Tuesday.

A list of most of the local cases to come before the full court at its statutory sitting which commences on Tuesday has already been published in this paper. The following is the full list, the first being those cases in which outside counsel are engaged. The cases are as follows:

List 1.
1. Barry (a) vs. Derosters (r)—L. B. McLehian for the plaintiff and Jos. Martin for the defendant; an appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison.
2. Gordon (a) vs. Horne (r)—G. H. Gowan for the plaintiff and E. J. Deacon for the defendant; an appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison.
3. Anglo-American Company (r) vs. McLennan (a)—J. A. Russell for the plaintiff and Jos. Martin, K. C., for the defendant; an appeal from the chief justice.

4. Williams (a) vs. Hamilton (r)—J. N. Ellis for the plaintiff, and Jos. Martin, K. C., for the defendant; an appeal from the chief justice.
5. Embree (a) vs. McKee (r)—W. H. Griffin for the plaintiff and D. S. Wallbridge for the defendant; an appeal from County Court Judge Howay.
6. McNeil (r) vs. Hope (a)—J. H. Senkler for the plaintiff and H. Walckem for the defendant; an appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison.

7. Anderson (a) vs. Canada Real Properties (r)—A. D. McIntyre for the plaintiff and F. J. Fulton, K. C., for the defendant; an appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison.

8. Re Chung Kee—J. H. Senkler for the appellant, J. K. Kennedy contra; an appeal from Mr. Justice Clement.

9. Re Charlie Sing—J. H. Senkler for the appellant and J. K. Kennedy contra; an appeal from Mr. Justice Clement.

10. Re Chung Lee et al.—J. H. Senkler for the appellant, J. K. Kennedy contra; an appeal from Mr. Justice Clement.

11. Re Coal Mines Act and J. Watt—R. T. Elliot for the plaintiff and W. M. Griffin for the defendant; an appeal from County Court Judge Wilson.

List 2.
12. Duck (r) vs. Daniels (a)—R. T. Elliot for the plaintiff and W. J. Taylor, K. C., for the defendant; an appeal from County Court Judge Lampman.

13. A motion arising out of Duck vs. Daniels.

14. Re Antonio Loschavo, two appeals arising out of the Fugue Offenders Act—J. A. Alkman for the appellant and Wm. C. Moresby for the government of New South Wales; an appeal from Mr. Justice Irving.

15. Mason (r) vs. Meston (a)—George Morphy for the plaintiff and R. T. Elliot, K. C., for the defendant; an appeal from Mr. Justice Irving.

16. Re Assessment Act and Hon. J. Dunsinuir, the attorney-general, and H. D. Helmcken, K. C., for Mr. Dunsinuir; an appeal from the court of revision.

17. E. and N. Railway (a) vs. Fiddick (r)—A. P. Luxton, K. C., for the plaintiff and E. H. Wooster for the defendant; an appeal from the chief justice in one of the Settlers' Rights cases. Court in Banc.

18. Rex vs. David—The attorney-general for the crown and W. C. Moresby for the appellant; an appeal from County Court Judge Lampman. David was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for assaulting a crippled woman with whom he lived.

ROLLICKING GEORGE M. COHAN.

This popular author-actor has put on another Broadway hit in New York called "The Yankee Prince." It is filling the Knickerbocker Theatre every night. Beyond doubt, one of the best songs in the piece is "Tommy Atkins, You Are All Right." This song, like all the others in the show, is by George M. Cohan himself. It will be given, words and music complete, with attractive colored cover, with every copy of next Sunday's New York World. Order an advance copy from your newsdealer if you would get this latest Broadway hit.

—On the 31st inst., commencing at 10 a. m., a shoot will be held by the Captain Gun Club at the Willows Traps, the Coleman trophy and the Winsby medal being the two prizes offered for competition.

—The city council is going to take steps to close up portions of certain streets that run into the site of the reservoir on Smith's hill. In furtherance of this intention Ald. Henderson has given notice of a by-law providing for the closing up of portions of Summit avenue, Arthur avenue and Jones street and devoting the portions closed to corporation purposes.

—Rendell's junior team will play two games to-morrow morning at Beacon Hill. The first game will be called at 9 a. m. and will be against the Pandora street ballplayers. The second game will be at 11 a. m. against the James Bays. The following are to be on hand: Madell, McDonald, O'Rourke, Switzer, Carroll, Rowbottom, Humber, Meldrum, McGregor, Keapock and Eckers.

—A big feature of next week's programme at the New Grand will be a remarkable set of moving pictures showing the reception to the U. S. fleet at San Francisco. These pictures were shown in Seattle during the celebration there last week and there has been considerable rivalry among the managers of houses in the other cities as to who should show them for this week, with the result that Manager Jamieson secured them for Victoria.

—The parents of Carlton H. Greene, of Detroit, Michigan, are anxious to learn of his whereabouts. He left home in October last at a young age to school and has not been heard from since. The boy is eighteen years of age, height 5 feet 9 inches, weight about 118 pounds, sandy hair, light complexion, blue eyes, slightly dimpled chin, and has a slight muscular twitch of the eyes. Three hundred dollars reward is offered to anyone who will give information of the missing young man.

GREAT Discount Sale

20 p. c. Off

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS STOCK MUST GO

Having not reduced my stock sufficiently by auction, I am going to run a big discount sale until stock is gone

Not One Thing, but Everything Reduced 20 p.c.

Watch my space for special bargains.

W. H. PENNOCK

Jeweller

624 YATES STREET. VICTORIA, B. C.

W. & J. WILSON

THE TWO-PIECE SUIT SEASON

Is now here. We have prepared for it with a fine array of English Flannel open-weave Tweed and worsted Summer suits, cool and comfortable in the warm weather, yet well cut and exceptionally smart.

GREY FLANNEL 2-PIECE SUITS

Single and double breasted. Prices, \$10 to \$20

TWEED AND WORSTED SUITS

Two-piece, double and single breasted \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20

Wear one of these and your friends will appreciate your taste. They are favorites with up-to-date men who are considered good dressers.

WILSONS

83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

"ALL A MISTAKE"

Pretty Comedy Was Well Staged by Amateurs Last Evening.

The final production of this amusing comedy was given last night in the Institute hall before a large and at times uproariously enthusiastic audience. The performers put forth every effort in order to give the play a good send off, and succeeded admirably.

A delightful interpolation to last evening's programme was the singing of the "Deathless Army" by Arthur Gore. He was most heartily encored, responding with "The Message." Throughout the two performances here several pupils of Prof. Wickens have provided an orchestra which added greatly to the brightness and pleasure of the entertainments. Many were the favorable comments that were evoked by the excellence of their work. The music was difficult, and it was hard to realize that some of the younger musicians could master it, aside from acquitting themselves so creditably.

The work of the Misses Pitts and Irving, who so tastefully decorated the stage, was greatly admired, while Mrs. Love and Miss Griffith are to be complimented for their effective arrangement of the stage.

A Lot of People

Condemn the Edison Phonograph without hearing it. They think they know what a Phonograph is! They may, but they do not know what the EDISON PHONOGRAPH is, because if they had heard it, they would long to possess one.

Waitt's Music Store

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SENSATIONAL RECORDS

NO. 96200—LUCIA—SEXTETT
By Caruso, Scotti, Sembrich, Journet, Sevarina and Dadd
PRICE \$7.00

NO. 96,000—RIGOLETTO—QUARTET
By Caruso, Scotti, Abbott and Homer
Price \$6.00

FLETCHER BROS.,

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New Grand Theatre

SUNDAY, 4 P. M.

REV. DAVID RUSSELL, of Cape Town, reputed to be "THE MOODY OF SOUTH AFRICA," will speak to MEN ONLY. Every man should hear him. Y. M. C. A. Male Quartet. Mr. Russell speaks in Y. M. C. A. Friday, Saturday and Monday, May 29, 30 and June 1st.

Building Lots FOR SALE

Houses Built ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

FOR SALE

Modern Cottage, Amphion Street, furnished. Occupancy can be given almost immediately. Only \$2,200.
Several especially fine water lots at Oak Bay, with sandy beach. Terms reasonable.
TO RENT—Several furnished houses.

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd
CORNER BROAD AND VIEW STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.



Among Hunters and Fishermen

Fishing is pretty good these days. There are some fish being caught all the time and all the neighboring waters are being tried. At Prospect lake recently a nice basket was taken with copper and silver spoon. Good fish they were, too.
Shawnigan has this year recovered much of its old-time prominence as a fishing resort. J. Robertson a few days ago hooked the largest fish he had ever seen taken from the lake, with a small silver spoon. The joke of it is that Mr. Robertson is a fly fisherman who always decries any other method of catching the trout. Harrowing the lake is the term he applies to those who are in the habit of trolling. His friends are pleased that he has seen the error of his ways and taken to trolling. Mr. Robertson is spending a holiday at Shawnigan, his health being poor. Perhaps that has something to do with his conversion.
Shawnigan is not only a sportsman's resort, but is coming into prominence as a health resort. Rev. G. W. Dean, whose health recently broke down, is spending the summer up there. He finds fishing better than medicine. Mr. Dean is an ardent angler and finds nothing inconsistent with his calling as a preacher in spending a few happy hours on the banks of a stream fishing for fish. After the above is said it is only right to state that the prominent figure in the picture is not Mr. Dean. As the

fishness among anglers, and it is hoped that the sentiment will increase to include all who go out with rod and hook.
Very little is heard of the Cowichan river this year. Some few good catches have been reported, but it seems as if there were not very many. People going up that way.

"The C. P. R. talk of building a foot bridge across the Cowichan river in the neighborhood of the property owned by S. Perry Mills. They have also, according to report, tried to buy Mr. Mills' land, but the astute lawyer is not selling just now unless he gets his own price. A bridge would certainly be a convenient if it were open to the public as well as to guests of the railway company. The part of the river to be kept as a preserve includes only a small part of the river adjoining the lands owned by the company.

Simply a Yarn.
There is something about the silent sitting beside a placid stream that seems to get into the system and makes the moulding of a falsehood an impossibility. This is a prelude to something new in the way of a fish story as told by Mr. William Bandy. He was fishing in the Lillooet river. He was catching nothing but chub, although he was satisfied that there were trout in the stream. While pondering over the



A prominent local cleric enjoying the fishing on Courtenay river, Comox, just below the Falls.

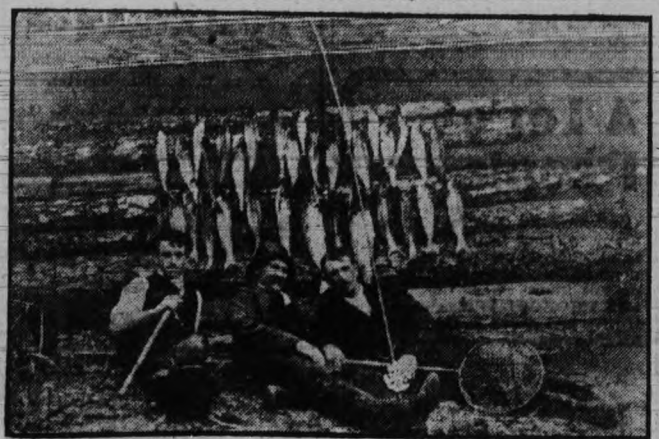
angler's back is turned toward the camera it will make a pretty guessing match to find out who he is.

By the by, the Courtenay river is a pretty good fishing stream. Of late it has been rather over-fished by the people from Cumberland and the Comox valley, but, like the Cowichan, there are still plenty to be caught by those who know how. Anyone contemplating a trip up the east coast of the Island should go to the little Qualicum, or farther up to Oyster river. In the Campbell river proper the fishing is not very good yet, but there are places in the side reaches where they may be landed almost as fast as the hooks can be set free. Anyone going there should, however, ask from those who know before wasting time in a vain endeavor. Only recently a traveller returning from that district tells of having caught some very fine ones.

Several complaints have been brought to the Times office of anglers catching more fish than was considered necessary at Cowichan lake. There are times when anglers in the enthusiasm of the sport allow themselves to be carried away with the fun and catch more than they can possibly use. It is a pity to do this, for it is depriving others of the sport which they might have if no one took more than a fair share. There is a sentiment growing up against hog-

matter a happy thought struck him. He rigged up a harness for one of the chub. The traces, as you might say, of the harness, extended past his chub's tail. To these Mr. Bandy attached a piece of gaff carrying a Tacoma bait. Then he fastened his line to Mr. Chub and threw him back into the water. The chublet sought the depths, swimming about energetically in his efforts to rid himself of the harness. Pretty soon there came a tremendous yank, and when Mr. Bandy hauled in he had a beautiful Dolly Varden that had been attracted by the Tacoma bait, flitting about at the stern of the chub. Mr. Bandy kept up the experiment and caught forty fine trout. Here we have another proof that truth is stranger than fiction. Mr. Bandy says he has no patent on this invention and he is willing to show anyone interested how to make a chub harness.

Fishing With Golf Ball.
The following clipping from a London paper may be interesting both to anglers and golf players: "Your story of killing a two-pound trout is unique. Brassie say this happened on the Newark course. A ball was driven into the river, where it struck and killed the two-pounder. Our correspondent has had the trout mounted and put in a case. He now shows it off to his friends



Captain Combe and Chief Officer Richardson, of the Cable Ship Restorer, in company with Fred Rollins. Behind them is their catch of grilse and spring salmon, caught in Saanich Arm, near Sevenson Mills.

as 'the only trout in the world ever caught by a golf ball.'

Another Yarn.
Robinson, or Big Rob, as the well-known lumber king is known, was sitting in Joe Schlump's smoke house a few days ago listening to Joe and Charley Beckingham tell fish stories. Joe told a pretty good one considering the early stages of the season, and then Beck started in with the story of a whopper he had pulled out the day before up Green river. Rob listened for some time and then said:

"Speaking of sport, I will never forget the time I was in South Africa. I got up one morning early and went out on the plains or the kopje, or whatever it is called, and without moving from my tracks I shot an elephant, two lions, a tiger and a—"

"Liar," said Beckingham.
"Sure I'm lying," said Big Rob, "but gee, aren't you fellows lying too?"

Grouse Chicks.
Has the stormy weather of the past week or so killed any of the young grouse? The chicks which very small are not able to stand much bad weather, especially if the birds are disturbed and have to travel through the wet grass. The fluffy little feathers do not turn much rain, and once they become wet they seldom live. Some of the birds are just hatching their first broods, although a number hatched nearly a month ago.

NANAIMO SOCCER MEN ANXIOUS TO TRY AGAIN

Challenge Ladysmith to Play for \$500 a Side—Gate for Hospital.

Another soccer game is proposed for this season. The coming of summer it was thought, had turned the eyes of all towards baseball, lacrosse, or tennis, but the Nanaimo soccer men have not yet got over the beating they received by the Ladysmith team in the championship series, and they are anxious to have it out once more. These two island teams are matched so closely that there is necessarily a good deal of rivalry between them.

The following clipping from the Nanaimo Herald of yesterday is self-explanatory:
"The Nanaimo United football team is anxious for a game with Ladysmith for a \$500 side bet, the gate receipts to go to the hospital, Sid Thompson, of Victoria to referee and the choice of grounds. Nanaimo or Ladysmith, to be decided by a toss of the coin."

Playing for a bet is prohibited among amateurs. It is all right for their friends to bet on them if they wish, but the players must not bet on their own game, else it becomes a professional game. If the Nanaimo and Ladysmith teams should play for a bet, as suggested they would hardly be allowed to play as amateurs next season either by the Vancouver Island Association or by the B. C. Association. Doubtless the offer was made without consideration of the consequences, and even if Ladysmith should be willing to take it up they will probably refrain for the above reason. It would ruin the game for the next season if some of the teams were to become professionalized.

THE RING. ACCIDENT TO VIC M'LAGLEN.

The ten-round bout between Schlossberg, a sailor on the battleship New Jersey, champion heavyweight of the navy, and Victor MacLaglen of Tacoma, came to a sudden end in the fourth round, when MacLaglen rolled on the floor, foaming at the mouth, and doing a two-step with his legs high in the air.

Referee Mark Shaughnessy first counted MacLaglen out, and afterward called it a contest and called all bets off. Mark said he was anxious to protect the public and took that action.
The big fellows sparred four rounds and neither man seemed a bit hurt. While resting in his corner between rounds MacLaglen suddenly slid out of his seat, gasping for breath and rolling on the floor. He foamed at the mouth and there was a gurgle in his throat. If he had only barked, he would have had all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

But he did not bark and his hands were at a loss to know for his actions until it was suggested that perhaps one of the seconds had poured ammonia down the fighter's throat instead of water. MacLaglen was a pretty sick athlete and was taken to a hospital. Some of the bluejackets said it was a punch in the stomach that made MacLaglen sick, but the Tacoma sports say it must have been the ammonia.

It is understood that Manager Biddy Bishop immediately discharged all the seconds who were in MacLaglen's corner, and will not allow them to officiate behind the big fellow any more. Any second who cannot tell the difference between ammonia and water cannot work for Manager Bishop.
MacLaglen felt terribly about his failure to continue. One Tacoma scribe tells about it this way: "MacLaglen came to about midnight, but could not talk about the affair. As soon as he began to talk his words were drowned in tears."

This bout with the champion of the navy was an important one in the career of MacLaglen, for if he had won he would have added considerably to his reputation. It is too bad if he lost his chance through the blundering of one of his seconds, and Manager Bishop is fully justified in feeling very indignant about it.
Vic MacLaglen is a brother of Arthur MacLaglen, who was here a few days ago.

THE OAR. OLYMPIC REGATTA.

The American committee on rowing seems practically to have abandoned all efforts to secure a representative eight-oared crew for the Olympic regatta at Henley next July. It was the intention of the committee, says the London Daily Telegraph New York correspondent, to select the best oarsmen from American university and college crews, but American rowing clubs generally declared that such a crew would not

have a chance of winning, and they wanted to eliminate the scholastic element. These clubs, by the by, do not appreciate the strict regulations defining the amateur as enforced on your side of the Atlantic. They have argued that it is possible from their ranks to send a stronger and more representative crew than Yale, Harvard, and the other American centres of learning could furnish. Rowing clubs here certainly do not relish the chance of sending a crew to England in which the members of their organization are not represented, and they have so far failed to respond to the appeal for a fund of \$5,000 required to pay the expenses of an American crew.

While the outlook seems dark it is considered just possible that Pennsylvania University and the New York Athletic Club, anxious that America should have representatives, will individually send a crew to England and pay their expenses without troubling the patriots of other rowing clubs.

BASEBALL. CHASE, GREATEST STAR.

Tim Hurst, "the oldest umpire in the business," in the course of a long interview with a reporter of the New York World, was asked the question: "Whom do you consider the greatest star in the business?"

"With all due respect for my friends in both leagues, I'm afraid I'll have to fasten that one on Chase. He's a wonderful player. He's the fastest thinker the game has ever produced and he pulls off plays that are not in the book. Ordinarily an umpire knows just how a baseman will play the bag, but we've got to watch Chase all the time. Tear away all these qualifications and his hitting alone would entitle him to class with the best of them."

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Vancouver is coming up in the baseball game. Although the Terminal city team is still at the bottom of the list they are running better close. The fact that they have beaten both Tacoma and Seattle looks as if the Beavers might yet stand well up in the league. The following is the standing of the teams in the Northwestern league:

	Won.	P.C.
Tacoma	19	573
Spokane	16	461
Aberdeen	17	454
Seattle	15	508
Butte	11	407
Vancouver	12	490

THE RIFLE. INTERNATIONAL BISLEY.

One of the branches of sport organized by the British Olympic Association is that of rifle and pistol shooting. The competitions are to be held at Bisley on the July 9th, 10th and 11th, just before the ordinary national matches take place.

A press representative was informed at the offices of the association that fully dozen teams will take part in the four sections arranged for, favorable replies having been received from Belgium, Canada, Greece, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Switzerland and the United States and Finland.

The competitions will be under the management of the National Rifle Association, and most interest will be centered in the 300 metre contest, open to teams of six from each territory having separate representation on the International committee. Any rifles may be used, and ammunition "must not be of a dangerous character." One hundred and twenty shots are allowed for each competitor, 40 standing, 40 kneeling and 40 lying down. The "International" will occupy two days, the 200, 500, and 600 yards being decided on the first, and the 800, 900 and 1,000 yards on the second. Fifteen shots each are to be fired.
In the second section, miniature rifle shooting, there is a team competition, three individual sections at stationary, disappearing, and moving targets. Revolver and pistol shooting should prove popular with the Continental visitors. The fourth section is devoted to running deer shooting.

The entries for the above close on June 1st. It is hoped that this will be the first of many similar competitions to be held at Bisley year by year.

GOLF. WOMAN CHAMPION.

New York May 29.—Miss Georgiana Bishop, of Bridgeport, retains the women's golf championship of the metropoli-

tan district. She defeated Miss L. Calan of Orange, N. J., in the finals to-day by six up and five to play.

GENERAL NOTES.

The amateur baseball players have been a little slow in getting into the game this year. A meeting will be held to-night at the Y. M. C. A. rooms for the purpose of drawing up a schedule of games both senior and intermediate. It is expected that the game will commence in about two weeks' time.

The intermediate lacrosse game scheduled to take place on Wednesday evening between James Bay and Victoria West has been postponed to allow the seniors every opportunity to practice together before the big match with Westminster. The seniors really seem as if they meant business this time.

The Albion cricket team is not playing to-day. The soldiers have gone into camp at Rod Hill, and it was impossible to get them together.

A strong team went over to Vancouver last night to play the Victoria 4th team against the Maple Leafs.

The Olympic Games

Athletes of the World to Gather in July in London

By Lord Desborough (Chairman of the British Olympic Council).

The revival, after a period of 2,612 years, of the great athletic festival of the Greeks in a form suited to the conditions of modern Europe is owing to the enthusiasm of an eminent French gentleman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who had the project long at heart, and at length saw the realization of his dreams in the holding of the first of the International Olympic games at Athens in 1896.

In adapting the scheme for this revival to present day circumstances many modifications of the Olympic games of the Greeks were obviously necessary, but the old idea of the Olympiad, or period of four years separating each festival, was preserved, and it was decided accordingly that these international modern Olympic games took place at Paris during the great exhibition in that year. After that they crossed the Atlantic, and the Olympiad expiring in 1904 provided an excellent opportunity for the celebration of the third of the International Olympic games at St. Louis Exhibition.

An Invitation to England.
The Olympic games due this year had originally been fixed to take place in Rome, but unexpected difficulties having arisen, it was found impossible to carry out the programme at that city, and during the celebration of the Athenian Olympic games of 1906 (which belong to a separate cycle organized by the Greek nation to take place at Athens in the magnificent stadium provided by the patriotism of a Greek citizen), a meeting of the International Olympic committee was held, and I was asked whether it would be possible for these games to take place in England instead of Rome. I then undertook to see what I could do to secure this object being carried out.

On my return to London I addressed a letter to all the great athletic associations in England asking them whether they approved of the idea of the games being held in this country, and whether, if this were done, they would co-operate in carrying them to a successful issue. The answers to my letter being favorable, a British Olympic Council was formed of delegates duly accredited by the governing bodies of the different athletic and sporting associations of Great Britain.

An Herculean Task.
This council has now been sitting for over a year, and has got through an enormous amount of work. This will be realized when it is stated that there are twenty-four different competitions, and that for each of these a separate book of rules and regulations has been drawn up, translated into French and German and sent to the Olympic council of each of the twenty-four different countries who propose to take part in

the Olympic games of 1908. The honorary secretary of the British Olympic Council is the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Lauffan, and upon that gentleman a great part of the work has fallen; his unremitting labors in a most difficult and complicated task cannot be too highly recognized. The delegates of the various associations also have been unwearied in their efforts to secure the successful working of the various departments committed to their charge. The competitions in the stadium and elsewhere will be under the control of the different athletic or sporting associations, which will be responsible for their management. Such in brief outline is the organization of the Olympic games of 1908 so far as this country is concerned.

The Amateur Defined.

With regard to other countries and colonies, each has an Olympic council of its own, to which will be entrusted the selection of the various teams to represent its country, and which will forward the entries for each competition to the British Olympic Council. As is well known, the entries are confined to amateurs, and are limited, no country being allowed to send more than a definite number of competitors for any event. It will be readily understood that the definition of an amateur is a delicate and complicated matter. A universal definition of an amateur, indeed, being at the present moment impracticable, a definition applicable to each sport has been drawn up, and fully set forth in the published regulations which deal with each of the competitions.

With regard to the locale, the arrangements which have been made with the organizers of the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush have resulted in the building of a stadium for the celebration of the games on a scale both of size and convenience which has been unapproached hitherto. The centre of this great arena is an oval of turf with a long axis of 700 feet, the short axis being 300. Round this oval is the running track, 24ft. wide, each lap being 586 yds. 2ft., or exactly one-third of a mile. Surrounding the running track is that for cycling, this being 35 ft. in width and 660 yds. in circumference, thus providing a lap of three-eighths of a mile. A unique feature of the arena is the swimming pond, a rectangular bath 100 metres (109.1-3 yards) long and 20ft. wide, with a depth at each end of 4ft. and a middle of 12ft. sin. to allow of high diving competitions. The stadium provides accommodation for 70,000 spectators, besides dressing-rooms, lavatories, etc., for the competitors in the games.

Huge List of Entries.
It is not possible at this moment to state the exact numbers of those competitors, as the entry lists will not close until a date nearer the beginning of the

games, which open in the stadium on the 13th July, and continue until the 25th, but it is certain that they will number 2,300, and will probably total 2,500. The events which will take place between those dates are: Athletic, archery, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, swimming and wrestling.

At later dates the football, both Association and Rugby, hockey and lacrosse competitions will be decided there. The golf competition will take place at Sandwich and Deal at the beginning of June; lawn tennis at Wimbledon, beginning on the 6th July; polo at Hurlingham on the 14th July; shooting at Bisley from the 8th to 10th July; clay bird shooting at Usden from the 8th to 11th July; skating at Prince's on the 19th October; tennis at Queen's club on the 18th of the present month. The motor-boat racing will take place at Southampton on the 11th July, rowing at Henley on the 28th July and following days, and the yacht racing at Ryde on the 27th-29th July. It is probable, though not quite certain, that there will also be boxing and riding competitions; these will depend upon not less than five countries entering.

There remains a word for me to say upon the general aspect of the Olympic games to be held in England for the first time this year. I regard these games as something above and beyond the holding of an athletic meeting, however important; the underlying hope of the occasion is that the youth, and especially the athletic youth of the different countries represented, by meeting each other in friendly rivalry, will get to know each other better and appreciate each other more. Perhaps, indeed, through these Olympic games good feeling between nation and nation—the good feeling which helps to prevent the outbreak of war—may be at least as well promoted as by diplomats sitting round a board and discussing the most allowable methods by which one nation can exterminate another.

The use of natural gas in China and Persia is said to date back to a very remote period.

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Lot 1, block "C," has 13.44-100 acres cleared and cultivated, good red loam, with about 2.15 acres in orchard, fine situation **\$3,500**

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Lots 2 and 3, block "C," 29 45-100 acres, about 1 acre clear, and 2 acres in pasture; part gravel slope; part rocky; living stream through the property; just the place for a chicken ranch; only **\$1,000**

Lot 8, block "D," 6 28-100 acres, flat land; good red loam, timbered **\$800**

For farming we can sell you from 40 to 100 acres, splendid land, in the same sub-division.

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TWO YEARS AND HALF IN JAIL

SENTENCE IS PASSED

UPON DOCTOR CARTER

Judge Lampman Refuses Permission to Appeal Case to Higher Court.

Two years and six months was the sentence meted out to Dr. Richard H. Carter for performing a criminal operation, a crime of which he was yesterday found guilty. In sentencing him, Judge Lampman told Dr. Carter that he believed he had merely been the tool of someone else in this matter, but the evidence had fastened itself upon him, while the other party went free. The sentence appeared to break Carter up completely. While he was plainly affected when the judge gave the verdict against him yesterday, he did not appear to realize his position fully until the sentence was pronounced this morning. Before pronouncing sentence, his honor heard an application from Mr. Higgins for leave to appeal on the ground that the weight of evidence was against the verdict. This application Judge Lampman refused. One of the features of the morning was a statement made by Mr. Higgins regarding the strictures passed upon him yesterday for his conduct of the case for the defence. This Mr. Taylor, for the crown, and Judge Lampman accepted as satisfactory.

When the court opened Mr. Higgins rose and asked for permission to make a statement regarding the strictures passed upon him yesterday for having gone to see the young woman in the case, and also for his dealings with Curtis. First he wanted to explain how he got into this case. R. T. Elliott, K. C., had telephoned him that Dr. Garesche had been arrested and asked him to go to the police station to arrange bail for him. Mr. Elliott had said that from what he knew of the case Garesche had settled the matter by the payment of \$750 for the abduction and loss of service. He had told Mr. Elliott that if the girl was pure he would have nothing to do with the case, but Mr. Elliott had asked him to go ahead and get Dr. Carter out. In the police court next day Mr. Moore, who was prosecuting, pressed to have the case go ahead, and the magistrate appeared to agree with him. He was forced to act and was as it were yesterday for having done so. He went to City Solicitor Mann to ask him about the matter, as he was solicitor for Mrs. McIntosh, to ask him about the girl's character, and also had discussed the payment of this \$750, suggesting that if the charge of abduction was correct, Mann, Mr. McIntosh and her daughter were all liable to arrest for compounding a felony. He had asked Mr. Mann particularly about the girl's character and had been assured by him that it had been good until she met Dr. Garesche. Mr. Mann had said that he had talked with the girl and would assure him of this, and he had suggested to Mr. Mann that he should bring the girl and her mother to his office, where they could talk the matter over. Mr. Mann had refused to do this, but had told him that if he wanted to see the girl he should go to her home for the purpose. He had asked the girl for her mother when he called and had also warned the girl to tell her mother that he had been there. The girl had told him she was innocent before she met Dr. Garesche. At this time he had nothing to do with Dr. Carter's case, although he later came into it as the two men were jointly charged and it would be impossible to handle the cases separately. He told her he did not want to hear anything about Carter, but she had nevertheless told him that Dr. Carter had performed an abortion on her. He had then described the instrument. He told her he did not see how she could identify them, but she had said she could. She said she did not desire to see Carter prosecuted, but that she did want to see Garesche punished for his attempts to bring her character into disrepute. He then told her the story of the trouble was in the evening paper, and she expressed herself as being very anxious that the story should not come out. He had told her that if she told the truth and did not exaggerate the case would go no further than the police court, but if she did tell the truth and did exaggerate, it would go to the higher court, and all the facts would come out. After leaving the girl he believed her character was good. Next day the case had come up in the police court and he had been forced to act. The next day he called Mr. Moore, the prosecutor, to his office and told him on his visit to the girl. At the same time he told Mr. Elliott he would have to get someone else to take the case, as he believed the girl's story of her character. After this a man who had been calling at his office in discussing the case had told stories about the girl agreeing with statements of Dr. Garesche regarding her character. He had then called Doctors Garesche and Carter to his office and heard Dr. Garesche's story, which agreed with the stories he had been told about the girl. It was then, and not until then, that he had been retained by Dr. Garesche.

As to Curtis, a man, James Frank, had met him on the street and had told him that Curtis was looking for money in connection with the case. He had gone to the Poodle Dog for dinner and had called in the proprietors and asked them what about this evidence that Curtis was going to give. He then asked to see Curtis, and Smith, one of the proprietors, had called him in. When Curtis came he had asked him what this meant. Gordon had said that Curtis told different stories. One moment he said that it was the girl he had seen and the next that it was Carter. He had questioned Curtis as to which was correct and Curtis had refused to tell him. He asked Curtis why he was moving in

the matter, and Curtis said he wanted money. He knew that if Curtis went to Garesche or Carter for money they would have no evidence, but their word against Curtis' word, and so he had him on to get evidence of an attempt to blackmail. Curtis had demanded money to go to Seattle to see the fleet, saying that Carter and Garesche had lots of money, while he had none, and he wanted some. He had then asked for Dr. Carter and had confronted Curtis with him. After that he told Curtis that he had him in a trap and that if he gave evidence he would prosecute him for perjury and that if he did not he would take action against him for extortion had black-mail. The next day he had actually prepared an information charging Curtis with extortion, but had been advised by Mr. Elliott that he could not make the charge stick. His only remedy was to take an action under the common law, and his honor knew how difficult it was to get a conviction in that way.

When he saw the girl he was not retained in the case and would not have taken it up if he thought she was a pure girl before she met Dr. Garesche. His object in talking to Curtis was to get evidence of an attempt to blackmail. He had practiced law here for some years and he did not think any one would accuse him of doing anything that was not right. In this case he had made no attempt to do anything wrong. He had tried to act in a legitimate way and at the same time look after the interests of his clients.

Mr. Taylor in reply said that in view of the explanation made by Mr. Higgins his motives were not so black as they had been painted yesterday. Whatever the motives in a case of this kind the method might vary. All with the best of intent were inclined to err. It was an unfortunate circumstance that in carrying out his method in this instance in the interests of his client Mr. Higgins had left so much to be explained and which had been the subject of adverse comment by himself and his honor yesterday. In view of the explanation he would have to withdraw his remarks of yesterday. He regretted exceedingly for the sake of Mr. Higgins and for the sake of the profession that he should have been able to resort to methods which were open to question.

Judge Lampman remarked that he was glad to hear Mr. Higgins' explanation and he accepted it. What had occurred exemplified the impropriety of counsel going to see witnesses on the opposite side, expecting that there was no provision for getting the facts of such an interview out in evidence as counsel was precluded from going into the witness box to give evidence. All that he could do to place the matter before the court lay in the character of the questions he asked in cross-examination. These questions could not, however, be taken as evidence and a judge was forced to go on evidence in any case. Whatever remarks he had made yesterday were based on the evidence as it was before him.

Following this Mr. Higgins asked for leave to appeal against the verdict on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. He could find no section providing for the admission of the prisoner to bail but he knew that it was nevertheless customary in the cases of appeals. His honor had power to grant bail in the case of a prisoner allowed out on suspended sentence and this would apply in this case.

Judge Lampman asked what were the grounds upon which Mr. Higgins intended to take his appeal. The authorities quoted by Mr. Higgins referred more particularly to instances in which a jury had brought in a verdict with which the judge did not agree. In this case he was both judge and jury and he could not see how it would apply.

Mr. Higgins in reply said that where His Honor might find a verdict on certain evidence, other judges might not. His Honor replied that he did not think that it could be held in this case that there had not been corroborated. For example there was the evidence of Detective Claydys which was clear.

Mr. Taylor quoted authorities to show that it was in cases where there was no evidence or where in case of a conflict of opinion the evidence was indubitably in favor of the accused, where the judge could give leave to appeal against a verdict on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. He did not see how His Honor, after giving a verdict on the evidence could then turn around and grant a right to appeal on the ground that the evidence where there was conflict was indubitably in favor of the accused.

The court above had laid down the principle that it would not interfere in a case of the kind, except where there had been failure to weigh the evidence. Mr. Higgins said the point in his appeal was that the girl was a perjurer and that the benefit of the doubt arising should go to the prisoner. Judge Lampman—if there was any room for doubt in this case the accused got the benefit of it. Dr. Garesche had got it. He had no doubt regarding Carter's guilt.

In reply to the judge, Mr. Higgins said that if His Honor did not give him the right to appeal he had no remedy. Mr. Taylor replied that if His Honor refused the leave it gave Mr. Higgins his opportunity to go to the higher court. Without that refusal he could not very well get an appeal. He suggested that Mr. Higgins formulate a series of grounds on which he asked leave to appeal and if His Honor then refused him leave, he would have something to go to the higher court with.

Judge Lampman said he was of the same opinion regarding the granting of a reserve case as regarding leave to appeal. Mr. Higgins had shown no ground for granting his application. He did not want to shut Mr. Higgins out from the right to appeal, but at the same time he did not see how he could grant the application for him long ago he had to now was to pass sentence.

"Stand up, Carter," said the judge. Carter stood up and the judge addressing him, asked if he had anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Carter, in reply, denied the charge in toto. He had, he said, always been careful in his practice and had never before been in any trouble and had not intended that he ever should be. When the girl had come to him he had told her to go home to her mother and if she had done so there would have been none of this trouble. He certainly was not guilty of the charge, and did not

tell Mrs. McIntosh what she said he had. He had performed no abortion and had never intended to do so. He had not made the statement credited to him by Detective Claydys about having told the girl she would have a miscarriage.

Judge Lampman, in passing sentence, said that after considering all the evidence he had come to the conclusion that he was guilty. He would have preferred that the case should have gone to a jury and they should have had the responsibility of passing on the matter. The case had, however, come before him and he had decided that he was guilty and the duty now devolved upon him to pass sentence. He said that the case should have gone to a jury and they should have had the responsibility of passing on the matter. The case had, however, come before him and he had decided that he was guilty and the duty now devolved upon him to pass sentence.

On hearing the sentence Dr. Carter almost collapsed, and as the court crowd filed out of court at the order of the sheriff, he sat with buried head, a broken man.

THE RATE WAR.

Those in a Position to Judge Think End is in Sight.

While there is no immediate sign of compromise between the C. P. R. and the Inland Navigation Company in the Seattle rate war it is anticipated, both in local and sound shipping circles, that the end of the struggle is approaching.

Since the Victoria was placed on the run in opposition to the Chippewa the C. P. R. has been making a series of moves on the part of its rival and has retained the greater part of the business for the five steamship Princess Victoria. When the steamer Rosalie was placed on the night service from Seattle to this port a few days ago it was anticipated by the Inland Company that the C. P. R. would reply by putting an opposition boat on the same schedule. The Canadian company, however, did not take the bait and managed to keep ahead of the two steamers, with the Princess Victoria alone. Then the Inland reduced the return rate to the same figure as the Princess Victoria. The C. P. R. is maintaining the fare at fifty cents each way has still kept the main portion of the traffic for the Victoria.

Now it is apparent, according to men in a position to speak semi-authoritatively, that the Inland company is at its wits end and is prepared to compromise at an early date. The C. P. R. however appears to be making a strenuous attempt to drive the American company from the route.

\$500,000 GIFT.

A wonderful piece of silverware, so delicate in design and workmanship that it has taken 12 months to make, is to be exhibited at the Olympia horse show in London in June. It is a giant candleabra, 10 feet high, with a large elephant's tusks as a centerpiece, mounted and wreathed in chased silver, with animal figures in silver on the silver plate. The candleabra is wired for electric lights.

This candleabra forms part of a \$500,000 order for silver and chinaware executed by a Piccadilly firm for a millionaire customer in the Near East, and will probably be given as a present to an eastern potentate. "We are making four of these candleabras," said the dealer in the firm. "One has already been sent abroad and the others are being completed. They are unique in their way. No such pieces of silver have ever been made before."

"A description could not give any idea of their beauty. I cannot describe them myself. They may be seen to be manufactured. There is also a 'thousand' silver service, everything being in thousands—a thousand silver dinner plates, a thousand smaller plates, a thousand spoons and forks, a thousand silver wine-glasses, and so on. Three years was the time taken in making the complete service."

In addition to the silverware there are china goods, which have already been forwarded to the owner. Each article is hand-painted and so exquisitely beautiful that it would almost seem sacrilege to eat off one. There are plates worth \$30 apiece, painted with gold dust at \$20 apiece, cups costing \$40 each, and a plate worth \$100 each. The woman's figure painted upon it which \$30,000 would hardly buy. The whole of the china is worth \$80,000, and was two years in the making.

KAISER'S EVER READY REVOLVER.

Emperor William II. is never without his revolver, and he is extremely skillful in the use of the weapon. It is inspected and freshly primed every morning, so as to make sure it is in perfect working order.

Firmly convinced that he is going to die by the hand of an anarchist—this fate having been prophesied for him long ago—he is determined to make a stern fight for his life, and to have at any rate the satisfaction if he falls of inflicting some injury upon his assailant.

STILT SKATING.

"They skate on stilts in Sweden," said a traveller. "It is an odd and pretty sight to see. He has been told that the stilt skater is very difficult. There are experts upon stilt skating five feet high."

"Stilt skating is very, very difficult. Inner edge, cut rings backward, even make the grapevine."

"But when they fall! A fall from five-foot stilts often makes a hole in the ice."

WEALTH OF EAST AND WEST.

The states west of the Mississippi possess a combined wealth of more than \$23,000,000,000, and the states east of that river \$30,000,000,000.

BIG RACE MEET FOR VICTORIA

COMMENCES JUNE NINTH

AND LASTS FIVE DAYS

Six Events Each Day and Five Thousand Dollars in Purses.

Victoria is to have a big race, extending over five days, commencing June 9th. Five thousand dollars will be given in purses, and the affair promises to be the best of its kind ever put on at Victoria.

The date set for this meet puts it just one week before the Seattle races, thus making it convenient for the horses wishing to take in that event. This morning nineteen horses came in from Vancouver in readiness for the event. A wire has just been received that a carload is leaving Calgary on Monday. In the harness races word had been received from Robert Leighton, of Vancouver, that seventeen harness horses, trotters and pacers are in training at that place that will be over here before the start of the Victoria meet. The city has there been more than three days' consecutive racing. This year the Victoria Racing Association is more ambitious, and will make it five days. There will be six races a day in all—one of which will be a harness race. The King County Fair Association has loaned the starting gates used here before, and the Agricultural Association has promised to have a paddock constructed to avoid delay in getting the horses out. All horses will be expected to be in the paddock twenty minutes before the race is called.

Formerly it has been the custom to take up subscriptions in order to finance the affair. This year this plan will not be adopted, but instead season tickets will be sold at \$5 each, which will give admission to the races on each day.

A number of prominent men are connected with the event, among them being C. Fraser, H. D. Helmcken, W. J. Hanna, A. McQueen, J. A. Fullerton, of Vancouver; Robert Leighton, of Vancouver; J. Anderson, Dr. Richards, F. B. Rivers and J. W. Lorimer. The four last mentioned, with Mr. Fraser, will act as stewards.

Every day points to a most successful week. The weather is not yet hot enough to make the racing hard on the horses, yet it is pleasant to sit out and watch the events. The purses being offered are large enough to tempt the best horses to come here, and there will be a good many local entries.

THE WOLFE-MONTCALM MONUMENT, QUEBEC

By Henry J. Morgan, L.L.D.

How often have I, when a small boy, plied with my companions under the wide-spreading maples in the Governor's Garden, Quebec—how often have I wondered why so many strangers came there, to view the monument standing at the entrance of that beautiful and favorite place of resort, and why so many of them copied into their note-books the inscription emblazoned thereon. To our childish minds those Latin characters:

MORTEM. VIRTUS. COMMUNE.

FAMAM. HISTORIA.

MONUMENTUM. POSTERITAS.

conveyed no meaning—embodied no idea. We knew, of course, from the names standing out in bold relief upon one side of the column that it had been dedicated to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, the heroic leaders of the great combat which many years before had decided the fate of half a continent, but anything further was a mystery to us—and perhaps a matter of indifference. Our interest, for the time being, was centred in other things, and lay in widely different directions.

And yet, as the months and the years passed, the influence of the monument in drawing people to it, seemed to increase and grow deeper. The young, as well the old, the poor with the opulent, the unlearned with those whose names stood for much in the world of literature and science—all found their way to the spot. One day we would be interrupted in our play by seeing "General" Tom Thurn drive up in a gilded chariot drawn by four cream-colored ponies almost as diminutive as himself. (Oh! the wild delight of the spectacle!) on another it would be the American consul, in a coach and four, having with him the great Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, Henry Clay, or William Henry Seward; on another the Honorable Henry Black, C.B., the judge of the court of vice-admiralty, who was reputed to have declined every public office under the sun, preferring the quiet of his library and the society of men as erudite as himself, would appear upon the scene, in company with Mr. Washington Irving, Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mr. W. C. Macready, or some other equally distinguished stranger; or it would be Lord Elgin, the Governor-General, attended by Colonel Irving, his favorite A.D.C. and escorting Hon. Joseph Howe, Mr. John Bright, M.P., of Liverpool, or perhaps, the Earl and Countess of Eglington, or tournament fame. No one coming to the ancient capital failed to pay his respects to Lord Dalhousie's chaste and dignified obelisk, which, as we soon learned, was so full of meaning for all of us. Military virtue gave them a common death, history a common fame, posterity a common monument.

How often, in after years, have I heard classical scholars, of the admittedly high reputation of Edmund Allen Meredith, Dr. John McCaul, Dr. John Cook, Father Quiblier, Bishop Monahan, Robert Grant Halliburton, or Sir Edmund Walker Head discuss the merits of the Quebec Journalist's lines, with

a view to their amendment in some particular, but, in the end, always acknowledging their inability to make any change in them, save such as would pervert their meaning or mar their beauty. And so, although John Charlton, Fisher, their gifted author's remains repose somewhere in the recesses of the Atlantic (for he died and was buried at sea) his name will be preserved for all time, in the noble epitaph which he has left for the fathers and founders of our national fabric.

Dr. Fisher, as I am reminded by the account of him which appears in the Bibliotheca Canadensis (Ottawa, 1867), was born at Carlisle, England, October 23rd, 1794, and became the founder of a British newspaper called The Albion, published for many years at New York, and which was wisely read in these provinces in my younger days. In 1823 he accepted the editorial management of the Quebec Official Gazette, and with it the office of king's printer of Lower Canada. This office he held for 26 years. Later he edited the Quebec Mercury, and in 1841 he established a paper of his own, called The Conservative. He was president, for a term, of the Literary and Historical Society, and also of the St. George's Society of Quebec. In all circles he was regarded as the most polished writer of his time on the whole American continent. A tablet to his memory exists in the Anglican Cathedral, Quebec. The monument itself was designed by Captain (afterwards Lieut. Colonel) John Crawford Young, of the 74th Highlanders, an officer who had served with distinction in the Peninsula and had been on the far-famed expedition to Walcheren in 1809. It was on the arm of this gallant officer, who was granted the war medal with no less than seven clasps, that the Countess of Dalhousie leaned at the unveiling of the monument, on the morning of November 20th, 1825. At this ceremony a prayer was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Harkness, which discloses, to some extent, the patriotic purpose which had animated Lord Dalhousie in rearing the structure.

To-day, under widely different circumstances and conditions, the same exalted intention and design, seems to be uppermost in the mind of Earl Grey. In the larger scheme upon which he has so auspiciously entered, "Oh Lord," entreated the preacher, "give to each of us subscriptions in order to finance the affair. This year this plan will not be adopted, but instead season tickets will be sold at \$5 each, which will give admission to the races on each day."

A number of prominent men are connected with the event, among them being C. Fraser, H. D. Helmcken, W. J. Hanna, A. McQueen, J. A. Fullerton, of Vancouver; Robert Leighton, of Vancouver; J. Anderson, Dr. Richards, F. B. Rivers and J. W. Lorimer. The four last mentioned, with Mr. Fraser, will act as stewards.

Every day points to a most successful week. The weather is not yet hot enough to make the racing hard on the horses, yet it is pleasant to sit out and watch the events. The purses being offered are large enough to tempt the best horses to come here, and there will be a good many local entries.

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French-Canadian people, and prayed that England might keep her glorious place among the nations of the world, because he believed that God had great designs upon her, and that he and his race had all to suffer if her prestige is lessened. I thought of them when Mr. Bergson, the popular member for Beauharnois expressed the opinion that "when the Mother Country is engaged in a fight it is the duty of every son of the Empire, if he has any heart in him, to support her with all his power, whether her cause be right or wrong." I thought of them and some of the many occasions when Sir Wilfrid Laurier has proclaimed in the English tongue, of which he is a complete master, his deep seated feeling of devotion to the great nation of which we are all so proud to belong. I have again thought of them.

Much more I could say, but I feel that I have already exceeded the limits of the space set apart for me. I will therefore close this hurriedly written contribution with the full text of the inscription upon this most interesting national work, to which I have so often referred:

WOLFE-MONTCALM
MORTEM. VIRTUS. COMMUNE.
FAMAM. HISTORIA.
MONUMENTUM. POSTERITAS.
DEDIT.
A. D. 1827.

Hune Lapidem.
Monumentum in Memoriam.
Virtutum Illustrationis.
FAMAM. HISTORIA.
MONUMENTUM. POSTERITAS.
DEDIT.
A. D. 1827.

Ocean and Coastwise Shipping

Movements of Local Vessels—Trade Expansion in B. C. Waters—
Gleanings of Interest From the Seven Seas.

EIGHT VESSELS ARE ON OVERDUE LIST

Little Hope for Falklandbank and Bangalore—Two Hack- field Sailers Added.

Several changes have been made in the list of overdue vessels during the present week. The ship Marie Hackfield, which left Portland on January 24th for Ipswich, has been added to the list at 10 per cent. and the barque H. Hackfield, which is 153 days out from Vancouver for Queenstown, at 8 per cent. The barque Dumfrieshire, which has not been spoken since leaving Seattle on Christmas Day for Queenstown is quoted for reinsurance at 8 per cent. and the barque Galmorm, which sailed for the English channel from Caleta Calosa on January 18th, figures at 10 per cent.

The rate on the French barque Surcouf, 157 days from Caleta Calosa for Hamburg, has been raised from 15 to 20 per cent.

Little hope is entertained for the safety of the British ship Falklandbank, which is 204 days out from Port Talbot for Valparaiso. The rate on this vessel is now at 90 per cent. and news of her being posted as missing is daily expected from Lloyds. Another overdue for which slight hope is possible is the American ship Bangalore, 220 days from Norfolk for Honolulu.

The complete list available at San Francisco up to last night was as follows:
British ship Falklandbank, 204 days from Port Talbot for Valparaiso, 90 per cent.
American ship Bangalore, 220 days from Norfolk for Honolulu, 90 per cent.
French barque Surcouf, 157 days from Caleta Calosa for Hamburg, 20 per cent.
British ship Cressington, 160 days from Barry for Callao, 15 per cent.
Ship Marie Hackfield, 127 days from Portland, Ore., for Ipswich, 10 per cent.
Barque Dumfrieshire, 157 days from Seattle for Queenstown, 8 per cent.
Barque H. Hackfield, 153 days from Vancouver, B. C., for Queenstown, 8 per cent.
Barque Galmorm Castle, 133 days from Caleta Calosa for Channel, 10 per cent.

CARRIED TREASURE.

President Sailed Last Night With Full Cargo and \$111,000 in Bullion.

On the steamship President, of the Pacific coast line, which sailed for San Francisco at 10 o'clock last night, was a consignment of bullion, amounting to \$111,000 which was landed at Seattle, in transit, from Treadwell. The President carried 250 passengers and a full cargo. She was delayed for a couple of hours on the Sound.

SHIPPING GUIDE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Vessel.	Due.
Cape Maru	June 11
Manuka	June 4
Marama	July 2
Georgia	June 20
Pelee	June 7
Keemun	July 8
Empress of Japan	June 3
Manuka	June 19
Lonsdale	May 31
Titan	May 10
Peleus	July 8

SAILING VESSELS

Name.	Left.	Date.	For.
Kynance, sp.	Liverpool.	April 5.	Vanc.
Haddon Hall	Liverpool.	April 4.	Vict.

COASTWISE STEAMERS

Vessel.	Due.
Governor	May 30
City of Puebla	June 4

FERRY SERVICE

Vessel.	Due.
Governor	May 30
City of Puebla	June 4

FREIGHT WAR CONTINUES.

Rates on Grain From Portland to Orient Cut Lower Than Any Previous Figure.

A Portland dispatch states that freight rates for the transportation of wheat and flour on the regular Oriental liners from all Pacific coast ports to Manila have been cut from \$4 to \$3 a ton, which is the lowest tariff that has ever been in effect to that point by the regular lines.

WHO IS AGENT FOR STEAMSHIP TRANSIT?

Prospective Passengers and Local Shipping Men are Seeking Enlightenment.

Who is the agent for the steamship Transit, advertised to sail from this port for Nome on Monday under charter to Schubach and Hamilton of Seattle?

The above question is one that has been freely asked by many shipping men and prospective passengers of the vessel during the last few days and it still remains unanswered. When the Transit was first taken over to Vancouver to be fitted up as a passenger vessel to make a trip to Nome from this port at cut rates for stowage accommodation, a report was circulated to the effect that she would sail from the Terminal city. Later this report was denied and advertisements were circulated in the Seattle papers by Schubach and Hamilton announcing that the Transit would leave Victoria on Monday next for Nome direct.

A number of local steamship agents have been approached during the week by men holding tickets to sail by the "Transit" which were to be presented to the "Victoria agent." In addition to these inquiries some of the local companies have received freight for the steamship and are in something approaching perplexity.

REPORTS FROM WEST COAST

(By Dominion Radio-Telegraph.)

Tatoosh, May 30, 9 a. m.—Cloudy; wind northwest, 3 miles. Barometer 30.15, temperature 48. No shipping.
Pachena, May 30, 9 a. m.—Partly cloudy; light north wind; sea calm. No shipping.
Cape Lazo, May 30, 9 a. m.—Clear; northwest wind. No shipping.
Point Grey, May 30, 9 a. m.—Clear; northwesterly wind. No shipping.
Cape Lazo, May 30, noon—Clear; strong north wind. No shipping.
Point Grey, May 30, noon—Clear; light northwesterly wind. No shipping.

(By Dominion Wire.)

Carmanah, May 30, noon—Light north wind; clear; sea smooth. Barometer 30. No shipping.
Cape Beale, May 30, noon—Light northwest wind; clear; sea smooth. No shipping.
Carmanah, May 30, 9 a. m.—Weather same as noon. No shipping.
Cape Beale, May 30, 9 a. m.—West wind. No shipping.

The Cunard liner Campania, and the White Star liner Celtic arrived at New York to-day from Liverpool.

Homeward bound from this port for Liverpool the Holt liner Ganfa passed Sagres on Wednesday.

The steamship Cape Finisterre left San Francisco last night for Comox, to coal.

TIDE TABLE.

Date.	Time of High Water.	Time of Low Water.
May 30	10:11 a. m.	10:11 p. m.
May 31	9:11 a. m.	9:11 p. m.
June 1	8:11 a. m.	8:11 p. m.
June 2	7:11 a. m.	7:11 p. m.
June 3	6:11 a. m.	6:11 p. m.
June 4	5:11 a. m.	5:11 p. m.
June 5	4:11 a. m.	4:11 p. m.
June 6	3:11 a. m.	3:11 p. m.
June 7	2:11 a. m.	2:11 p. m.
June 8	1:11 a. m.	1:11 p. m.
June 9	12:11 a. m.	12:11 p. m.
June 10	11:11 p. m.	11:11 a. m.
June 11	10:11 p. m.	10:11 a. m.
June 12	9:11 p. m.	9:11 a. m.
June 13	8:11 p. m.	8:11 a. m.
June 14	7:11 p. m.	7:11 a. m.
June 15	6:11 p. m.	6:11 a. m.
June 16	5:11 p. m.	5:11 a. m.
June 17	4:11 p. m.	4:11 a. m.
June 18	3:11 p. m.	3:11 a. m.
June 19	2:11 p. m.	2:11 a. m.
June 20	1:11 p. m.	1:11 a. m.
June 21	12:11 p. m.	12:11 a. m.
June 22	11:11 a. m.	11:11 p. m.
June 23	10:11 a. m.	10:11 p. m.
June 24	9:11 a. m.	9:11 p. m.
June 25	8:11 a. m.	8:11 p. m.
June 26	7:11 a. m.	7:11 p. m.
June 27	6:11 a. m.	6:11 p. m.
June 28	5:11 a. m.	5:11 p. m.
June 29	4:11 a. m.	4:11 p. m.
June 30	3:11 a. m.	3:11 p. m.

The time used in Pacific Standard, for the 12th Meridian west. It is counted from 9 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

RIVER FORTH HEADED OFF TO ESQUIMALT

Intercepted on Way to Everett and Sent to Dry- dock.

The steamship River Forth, bound from Gray's harbor for Everett, was yesterday intercepted at Port Townsend and sent to Esquimalt to be dry-docked.

After the steamship left Everett the agents there were notified that she was to be dry-docked and efforts were at once made to have the steamship sent to Esquimalt. The River Forth had, however, left without the bill of health necessary to allow of her entrance on this side and it was necessary to obtain special permission.

The steamship was met at Port Townsend by representatives of the agents and was piloted to Esquimalt by Capt. H. P. Beecher, who piloted the United States battleships on the Sound. After being cleaned and painted the River Forth will load lumber on the Sound. She is under charter to Bowring & Co., of San Francisco.

KITSELAS CANYON IS STILL UNNAVIGABLE

Hudson's Bay Steamers Main- tain Service in Face of Dif- ficulties.

A message from Kitseles Canyon, on the Skeena river, this morning states that the water there is 3 feet above the zero mark and is still rising. From this it appears that the canyon will not be navigable for some time yet, although communication with Hazelton will not be interrupted as the Hudson's Bay Company, foreseeing unfavorable conditions, has maintained the steamer service above and the steamer Port Simpson below the obstructive point.

In the early part of the week the water failed considerably, and on Thursday it had reached 1 foot 10 inches above the zero mark, but was rising rapidly. The sudden rise yesterday, however, to 3 feet above the mark indicates that the canyon will be impassable for some time.

The Port Simpson reached the canyon from Port Esquimalt with a full load of freight and 77 passengers on the 23rd. Thursday, and the Hazelton left the town of that name this morning to take on the sister vessel's load, which was transferred from the lower to the upper side of Kitseles by a service of teams.

Until the water in the canyon comes steady at a navigable level the company will maintain one steamer above and one below Kitseles, giving the best service possible under the existing unfavorable circumstances.

MARINE NOTES

A rumor to the effect that the old steamship Bonita, now lying up in San Francisco, had been bought by private parties to be turned into a fighting craft for South American revolutionists, has been dissipated by her present owners announcing a regular passenger and freight service schedule for the steamship operating to ports in the Gulf of California.

The new steamship Cariboo, which is on her way to Vancouver to join the remainder of the Union Steamship Company's fleet, arrived at River La Plata on Thursday and took on coal. She is expected to leave on her trip around the Horn to-morrow.

E. E. Blackwood, Atlantic steamship lines agent, advised that the Cunarder Saxonia reached Boston to-day from Liverpool with 916 passengers, and the White Star liner Republic arrived at New York with 585 passengers from Naples.

The Norwegian ship Euphrosyne, which has been delayed in the Royal Roads awaiting direct orders from her owners, will be towed to the Hastings mill, Vancouver, by the tug William Joffe to-night to load 1,700,000 feet of lumber for Callao.

The Pacific Coast steamship Governor, which left San Francisco at 12:30 o'clock on Thursday, with 435 passengers and 1,700 tons of freight, is due here to-night.

The steamship Princess Ena returned from Ladysmith this morning after loading coal and is to-day taking on cargo for the West Coast.

Bound from this port for Liverpool the Holt liner Teucer is scheduled to sail from Yokohama to-day.

PICK-A-BACK IN MEXICO.

The queerest mode of travel I saw in all Mexico was that adopted by a woman who was on her way to the doctor, seated complacently in a chair borne upon the back of a man. Some Mexican women are afraid even of the mule car, while they look upon the rapidly spinning trolley with such trembling of knees they cannot be persuaded to put foot upon it. Unable to pay coach hire, they employ the human carrier at a few cents for each trip—U. S. Exchange.

IMPORTANT

The attention of consumers is called to the printed inside wrappers of SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES, which will be redeemed, as stated thereon, at the Company's offices at corner Princess street and McDermott avenue, Winnipeg, or 141 Water street, Vancouver.

THE SEIZURE ON LONSDALE

CAPT. SHADFORTH GIVES HIS SIDE OF TROUBLE

No Attempt He Says Was Made to Evade Customs Laws.

Seen by a Times reporter to-day, Capt. Percival Shadforth, of the Canadian-Mexican liner Lonsdale, gave the following statement for publication relative to the recent seizure of a shipment of cigars belonging to him by the collector of customs at Nainaimo, and the imposition of a fine of \$400 by that official.

Capt. Shadforth referred to an interview with Capt. Worsnop, manager of the Canadian-Mexican line, which was published in last evening's issue of the Times and said, "Capt. Worsnop states that he wrote a letter to me three days previous to the arrival of the Lonsdale from Mexico this trip notifying me that he had received an intimation from the customs department to the effect that smuggling had been practiced on the Lonsdale. The statement is so indefinite that I feel compelled to give fuller particulars and also to recite some facts regarding Capt. Worsnop's attitude toward me since I brought the Lonsdale to this port from Iquique."

"Upon my arrival with the steamship, preparatory to commencing service with her under the company's charter, Capt. Worsnop interviewed me and cautioned me against associating with Capt. Henderson, with whom he had had some friction leading to Capt. Henderson tendering his resignation. Because I refused to recognize such an arbitrary and totally unwarrantable demand, Capt. Worsnop became incensed and antagonized me, hinting, on several occasions, that he would secure my dismissal from the Lonsdale. If I did not fall in with his ideas regarding the company I was to keep."

"Realizing that I would have continued annoyances so long as Capt. Worsnop retained his position as manager of the line, I obtained another position, that of master of a vessel on the coast of Mexico, and forwarded my resignation to my owners. I received a reply from them in which they stated that they could not understand my motive for desiring to leave the line and requesting me to continue as master of the Lonsdale and to forward a full explanation of the circumstances leading to my resignation. In reply to this explanation I received a letter from my owners expressing appreciation of my action, and requesting me to withdraw my resignation as Mr. Waldron was in Vancouver and they expected that he would smooth over any difficulties existing between Capt. Worsnop and myself."

"From that time I saw little of Capt. Worsnop. During his absence in the Old Country I experienced no trouble in the discharge of my duties which was evidently conducted to the satisfaction of all concerned."

My last voyage I made a special call at San Blas with the Lonsdale to bring up a shipment of bananas which were shipped to a local fruit dealer by the San Blas Fruit Company. Both the shipper and the consignee requested me to call for this shipment and I received authority from the local agent to do so.

"Immediately upon reaching port on Tuesday night Capt. Worsnop came aboard and severely censured me for making this call. I am aware that a concern in which Capt. Worsnop is interested was negotiating for this business and that his criticism and rebuke were called forth by the upsetting of these negotiations through other parties securing the trade."

"Capt. Worsnop accompanied the Lonsdale to Nainaimo from this port and, when the vessel had pulled out from the outer wharf he handed me the letter which he referred to in the interview given in the Times last evening. This letter contained a notification of Capt. Worsnop's receipt of a communication from the customs department stating that smuggling had been carried on aboard the Lonsdale, and I believe that it was given to me by Capt. Worsnop so that he could use it against me whatever action I took over a quantity of cigars that I had on board the vessel."

"There is one thing I would like to make plain regarding this letter. The customs officer at New Westminster informing me that he suspected smuggling, I gave warning to all the crew to beware of anything of the kind."

"When the Lonsdale arrived at Nainaimo I went to the collector to declare and informed him that I had obtained a large shipment of cigars cheaply at Guaymas a few hours before we left. These cigars were brought back from Magdalena Bay by a man who had endeavored to dispose of them to the American fleet and, having them in his hands, he wished to dispose of them at the best price offered. I had no time to secure an invoice but had one posted to me which I received at Victoria and gave to the customs collector at Nainaimo. I might mention here that when the cigars were brought aboard at Guaymas a director of the Canadian-Mexican and the Mexico City agent came off to the steamship in the rowboat which carried the cigars and were quite aware of my action. The cigars were also left on deck several days and no attempt made to conceal their presence on the ship."

I returned I found a customs officer, Capt. Worsnop and a policeman aboard. The former demanded me to show him the letter, referring to the smuggling incident which I had received from Capt. Worsnop which was not given to him. He then seized the cigars and told me he would hold the ship until he obtained four hundred dollars as a fine.

"I feel convinced, that Capt. Worsnop intended to use the customs officials against me with the object of getting me dismissed from the Lonsdale, so that he could fill my place with a captain who would work hand in hand with Capt. Worsnop in furthering his private business interests. In tendering my resignation for the second time to my owners I have been actuated by the same reasons as previously, the antagonism which Capt. Worsnop has always displayed toward me since my first acquaintance with him. Until my resignation is accepted by my owners I will retain command of the Lonsdale."

"While I have no desire to obtain publicity over the present friction between Capt. Worsnop and myself I feel called upon to make the above statements explaining a matter over which there has been much rumor and speculation of an incorrect and unjust nature."

Capt. Shadforth further says that no smuggling of opium, as alleged, was ever permitted by him. A proposition to have opium smuggled into Mexico was made to him by Porter Worsnop, brother of the manager, but Captain Shadforth says he promptly refused to have anything to do with it or to allow his name to be used by the crew did become parties to a smuggling scheme it was against his (Capt. Shadforth's) instructions and without his knowledge. On the same voyage on which he refused the proposition to allow opium smuggling, Capt. Shadforth says silver spoons were seized by the customs officials at a Mexican port where they were being landed by one of the crew on instructions from Porter Worsnop. The member of the crew stated he did not know what the package contained.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO PACIFIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE

NOTICE.
The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN will sail from VICTORIA ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3rd, instead of Monday, June 8, as scheduled.
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Dist. Pass. Agent.
Cor. Fort and Govt. St.

Union S.S. Co. of B.C., Ltd.

ALERT BAY, HARDY BAY, NAMU, CLAXTON, BELLA BELLA, SWANSON BAY, H. RILEY BAY, PORT ESSINGTON, PRINCE RUPERT AND PORT SIMPSON.
SAILS FROM OUTER WHARF
Wednesday, June 3rd, 1908, 9 p. m.
BY NEW STEEL STEAMER
SS. CAMOSUN
The only steamer on the route built with steel water-tight compartments and double bottom, insuring safety of passengers.
Freight must be delivered before 5 p. m. at company's warehouse and office, 1105 WHARF ST., OR OUTER WHARF. PHONE 1164.

Solid wide Vestibul
Trains of Coaches
AND
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Ontario, Quebec and the
Maritime Provinces.
Longest Double-track Route under
management on the American Continent.
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136 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO ATLIN
KLONDIKE
and the
TANANA
GOLD
FIELDS
Steamers from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports connect at Skagway with the daily trains of the WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE. Through tickets and bills of lading are now issued to ATLIN, DAWSON, CHENA, FAIRBANKS and other points on the LOWER YUKON RIVER.
For further particulars apply to
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE
Canadian-Mexican Pacific
S. S. Line
REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE
Under contract with the Canadian and Mexican Governments
FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS
MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, ACAPULCO, SALINA CRUZ, GUAYMAS and other Mexican ports as inducement offers.
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SEATTLE ROUTE

SS. "CHIPPWA" leaves Wharf St. dock, behind P. O. Victoria, daily at 4:30 except Thursday, calling at Port Townsend; arrives in Seattle 9:30 p. m.

News From Four Corners of B. C.

Interesting Happenings Gleaned From All Sources in the Province.

MIDNIGHT BLAZE IN VANCOUVER

Cigar Store and Cafe Badly Damaged—Firemen's Hard Fight.

Vancouver, May 29.—Shortly after 12 o'clock last night fire broke out in the basement of the Arcade block on Hastings street, ruined the stock in Padmore's cigar store, burned through the floor of the Baltimore cafe, and allied all the stores in the building with smoke. After a hard fight the fire department got the blaze under control and saved the building. The loss is estimated at several thousand dollars. The fire was discovered by Nightwatchmen McAllister and Dea, who promptly turned in an alarm. The fire department quickly responded and turned out in fine style. The police, upon their arrival upon the scene, roped in the street and kept back the curious sight-seers who, in spite of the lateness of the hour, congregated in large numbers. The street cars were not allowed to proceed, and even possible pedestrians were taken. Dense volumes of smoke poured up from the basement and rolled across the street, and for a few minutes it looked as if a serious fire would result. The prompt action of the nightwatchmen, however, gave the firemen a chance to get to work before the flames could make much headway, and after a hard struggle they checked their progress.

The fire broke through the floor of the Baltimore cafe, but did not gain a hold in the cigar store. It is thought to have originated in the basement of the cafe, as the range is situated there. All the stores in the Arcade were filled with smoke, but the most serious damage was done in the cafe and in Padmore's cigar store. Some time after the flames had been checked the fire broke out again. Some of the flames had shot up to the roof of the cafe, and these burst out, but the firemen soon extinguished them.

The Baltimore cafe was closed at 12 o'clock, and everything appeared to be all right then. The nightwatchmen discovered the fire a few minutes later.

SHIPWRIGHT DROWNS IN FALSE CREEK

Fred Elliott of Vancouver Loses Life Under Mysterious Circumstances.

Vancouver, May 29.—Fred Elliott, of North Vancouver, was drowned yesterday afternoon in False creek. Elliott had been talking to Mr. Cates in his shipyard on Beach avenue at the foot of Burrard street, and when he was missed a launch was put out and a search instituted. His body was found and brought ashore. The deceased was a shipwright, and had lived here for about twenty-one years. He was a brother of Messrs. H. C. and N. Elliott, contractors, and was 40 years of age. No one was an eye witness of the tragedy, so its actual cause is purely speculative. An inquest will be held today at Cates & Hanna's, where the body now lies.

AT THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

(Special Correspondence.) Grand Forks, May 28.—Word has to-day reached here from Thunder Mountain, 20 miles north of Fraser, in camp that many prospecting outfits are now just waiting for the snow to leave when they will start an aggressive form of prospecting on that mountain. At present from four to six feet of snow is in that region, but this summer promises to be very lively in this high-grade silver camp.

FOR CHILD CRIMINALS.

Vancouver Takes Steps to Establish Juvenile House of Detention.

Vancouver, May 29.—The initial steps toward the establishment of a juvenile house of detention was taken by the civic fire and police committee yesterday afternoon through the designation of a sub-committee to look into the question of renting a suitable house for temporary quarters and the method of caring for the institution. This action was taken after a deputation from the Juvenile Protective Association, composed of F. H. Wade, K. C., E. W. Leeson, H. C. Beatty, and Adjutant Collier had pressed upon the city the need of immediately conforming to the Dominion and provincial laws regarding dealing with juveniles. Mr. Wade said that his organization was now pressing for reform in the treatment of juveniles, but that in view of the strong presentment of the grand jury concerning the fitness of the present jail for adult prisoners, the committee might well take up this question later.

CHURCH CHANGES NAME.

Vancouver, May 29.—Central Methodist church is the name now applied by the British Columbia conference to the church formerly known as "Princess street." A change became necessary through the change of the name of the street to Pender street east, and the representatives of the other Methodist churches concurring the name of the church was changed to Central. Plans are being made to make this church increasingly effective in its operations and the workers have large hopes of a most successful year.

SMALLPOX IN MAINLAND.

Camp Near New Westminster Is Quarantined.

New Westminster, May 29.—One hundred men employed in a camp at Macray's corner, Langley, have been placed in quarantine by the provincial police, owing to a straggler who had spent a couple of days at that point being afflicted with smallpox. The victim of the contagious disease is at present an inmate of the Vancouver isolation hospital, where he went of his own accord towards the end of last week.

None of the men in the camp are apparently afflicted with the disease, but the quarantine has been enforced as a measure of protection. No one is allowed to enter the camp. Food and supplies are placed at a pre-arranged spot some distance away, and taken from there to the camp by one of the three provincial police officers who have been assigned to see that the quarantine is not broken by any of the men. All letters are sent and here being mailed, and other strict precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Everyone in the camp, including the police, has been vaccinated.

DOMINION COPPER MINES MAY RESUME

Financial Position of Company Has Improved Considerably Recently.

Rumor of the resumption of operations by the Dominion Copper Company, has been revived this week with an unusual persistency, says the Boundary Creek Times, of Greenwood. This is due mainly to the general opening up of the industry and partly to the good news that the position of the Dominion Copper Co. has improved materially in the past fortnight.

Manager Thomas, when asked of the situation, said: "Everything is looking much brighter now. The money necessary to meet the interest on the bonds, which comes due on June 1st, has already been paid over. We are still keeping all the mines in shape and have several thousand tons of ore, enough for about five days, at the smelter, as well as a large supply of coal."

Mr. Thomas continued to say that as yet no word had been received giving him instructions to resume, but this might come at any time, and that when it does come, the smelter can go into commission almost as soon as a force can be gathered to operate it.

HOW TO LIMBER YOUR JOINTS

All they need is rubbing with Nerviline. It takes out rheumatism and stiffness every time—cures lumbago and every muscular ache. No liniment so penetrating, so soothing as Poison's Nerviline—buy a large 25c. bottle.

JAP SAYS HE WAS ROBBED.

Unarmed Men Hold Him Up and Get \$300 Is His Story.

Vancouver, May 29.—A Jap named Fukushima reported to the police last night that two men had robbed him of \$300 and his gold watch, which was worth \$125. Fukushima was going to his boarding house at the Salmon Arm Lumber Company's mill about 10:45 o'clock, and when between Chinatown and Cambie street bridge, south of the C. P. R. tracks, near the stone works, he was suddenly approached by two men. They quickly knocked him down, went through his pockets and secured all his cash and his watch. After they disappeared he found his watch chain and locket lying on the ground. The locket is set with a diamond and with the chain is valued at \$260.

Fukushima had supper at a restaurant in the Chinese quarter and it is thought that his assailants followed him from there. He stated that the reason he had such a large sum of money with him was because he had been saving in order to go home to Japan in the near future. He could give no description of the highwaymen, but said they were not armed.

LONDON OLD BOYS.

Reunion Will Be Held in Ontario During July—Excursion From Coast.

Vancouver, May 29.—Old boys and girls of London, Ontario, are holding their reunion in the home town during the first week in August and old boys' associations are being organized throughout the United States and Canada. An energetic association has been formed in Vancouver, and it is planned to run a monster excursion from this point leaving during the last week in July. An attractive railway rate is being secured and it is expected that one of the largest excursions ever started from the Pacific coast will be set in motion when the London old boys and girls commence their trip across the continent. Membership tickets have been issued and may be secured from either President John T. Stephens, 1287 Davie street, or W. W. Stroyan, 74 Eighth avenue west, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, who will be pleased to give any other information to those intending to take in the trip.

NANAIMOITE SHOT DEAD.

Dawson, May 28.—Gus Lawies was shot twice through the head at Chicken creek and instantly killed by George Matheson. Lawies came from Nanaimo, where he was a coal miner. He has a brother at Forty-Mile.

WHITES PATRONIZE CHINESE MERCHANTS

Mackenzie King Suggests New Idea for Asiatic Exclusion League.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, May 29.—The sheltering of a large number of Chinamen, for which charges are being made by claimants, definitely ascertained the fact that the insurance policies on plate glass do not hold the company liable in cases of riot, and a statement by Sam Lin that Thomas Kee & Co., tailors, at 110 Hastings street, could not continue in business if they were not for the fact that they are patronized almost exclusively by whites, were the features of this morning's session of the Chinese claims inquiry.

Referring to the last, the commissioner asked the proprietor, Sam Lin, who also masquerades commercially under the name of Thomas Kee: "Don't you think the Asiatic Exclusion League would do much more for their cause if they would encourage the workingmen of Vancouver to patronize home industries?"

"If white people did not buy their clothes from me I would have to go out of business," in effect replied Lin. A citizen had written the commissioner that the reason for the large number of Celestials sheltered by claimants, was due to the fact that the Chinese bosses in mills or factories had ordered all to go and remain in Chinatown during the week of the riot.

"I have written this party," added the commissioner, "that if he came here as a witness and give his information under oath, I will hear him. I cannot, of course, take any official notice of it if he does not. I will be glad to hear any one who has any information pertaining to the inquiry. But the place to give information is here, and under oath."

"I think the statement in the letter is absurd," ventured Mr. McEvoy. "It is unreasonable to suppose that those who profit by the earnings of Chinese workmen would be willing to have them come to the Chinese quarter and remain there for an indefinite period."

HOW GRAND FORKS PASSED EMPIRE DAY

Occasion Was Celebrated by Sports and Other Interest- ing Features.

Grand Forks, May 28.—Although the weather was showery, the Victoria Day celebrations at Grand Forks were crowned with success. The long programme of sports was run through without a single hitch. The principal horse race was won by Joe Seals, of Colville, Wash., who with his Esther Blake mare, carried off first prize in the free-for-all race, while Buster Brown, a local favorite, got second prize. In the gentlemen's driving race Dan Patch, owned by J. A. Long, won the half-mile race against three competitors. The rough riders prize was bestowed on W. McAllister, a local rider.

At the foot racing contests Fred Brouillette, a local sprinter, won the quarter-mile race, as well as the 100-yard dash. The automobile race created a great deal of interest and was won by Assistant Superintendent W. A. Williams, of the Granby smelter, who distanced with apparent ease his opponent, Superintendent Hodges. Mr. Williams made the distance of a mile in one minute and fifty-eight seconds. The baseball match was a little too easy for the Gateway team to be interesting, as the Grand Forks haves scored five against Danville, the latter failing to score at all.

In addition to these matches the programme was bristling with many other interesting features that were very entertaining. In the evening a display of fireworks was presented that would have done credit to a city of much greater pretensions than Grand Forks. Many visitors from outside towns were present on this occasion and a general good time by all present was experienced.

QUICK CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS.

Nothing will cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels and assist the liver in removing bile like Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they cure biliousness in one night, 25c. at all dealers.

NORTH VANCOUVER FERRY CO.

North Vancouver, May 29.—The North Vancouver city council last night issued instructions to its solicitors to commence an action for \$2,000 damages against the North Vancouver Ferry & Power Company for 400 trips advertised and not made and a good deal of interest was evinced by the ratepayers, a large number of whom attended the meeting.

A NEW METAL.

Alzen is the name given to a new metal, which is composed of two parts of aluminum and one part of zinc. It is said to equal cast iron in strength, but is much more elastic. Alzen is superior because it does not rust and takes a high polish.

Fresh from the gardens of the finest tea-producing country in the world, (the Island of Ceylon), "Salada" Tea is sold only in sealed lead packets, thus preserving its delicious flavor and aroma.

HOW OLD IS THE EARTH?

Opinions of Scientific Men.

The time has admittedly gone by for attempting to "reconcile the facts of Nature," to use a recognized phrase, with the chronology of the Bible, which makes the age of the world rather less than 6,000 years. Indeed, in the Egyptian Rooms at the British Museum, the visitor can see for himself, objects which go back to an authenticated period long antecedent to 4,000 years B. C., and great is the wonder produced on the minds of those who first make their acquaintance. In that same department, among the mummies, there is what is many respects the most striking of the exhibits in the department, the body of a man who belongs to the stone age. It lies in an accurate representation of the peculiarly-shaped craven in which it was found, and it has been in consequence somewhat irreverently nicknamed by the habitués of the museum "the man in the pie dish."

Relics of 50,000 B. C.

The particular interest of the corpse—which men, women and even children look upon without the least thought or suspicion of the fear or horror usually inseparable from death—is that it is unquestionably the oldest exhibit in the museum; and scientists have been rather struck by the fact that the authorities of the great institution in Great Russell street have not, so far, taken the bull by the horns, and boldly labelled the exhibit as dating from 50,000 B. C. Thus, with one single stroke of the pen, Bishop Usher's Biblical chronology is multiplied by about nine, and it may be that an even higher number would be required to satisfy the requirements of the age of that particular specimen.

How long has the earth been a planet capable of supporting not only human but all forms of life? In an address the late Lord Kelvin once delivered on the subject, he gathered together the opinions of various scientific men, which cannot but be of interest to every thinking being. Darwin, in his "Origin of Species," stated that "in all probability a far longer period than 300,000,000 years has elapsed," while later on, in the same book, he wrote, "He who can read Sir Charles Lyell's grand work on the 'Principles of Geology,' which the future historian will recognize as having produced a revolution in natural science, yet does not admit how incomprehensibly vast have been the past periods of time, may at once close this volume."

Lord Kelvin himself—then Professor William Thomson—over 40 years ago, made an attempt to calculate the length of time during which the sun has been burning at its present rate, and in that connection he wrote: "It seems, on the whole, most probable that the sun has not illuminated the earth for 100,000,000 years, and almost certain that he has not done so for 300,000,000 years. As for the future, we may say with equal certainty that the inhabitants of the earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life for many millions years longer, unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation."

It is remarkable evidence of the acute perception of the late Lord Kelvin's mind, as of the rare provision of his intellect, that the last words—"unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation"—should have been added to

IMPORTANT

The attention of consumers is called to the printed inside wrappers of SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES, which will be redeemed, as stated thereon, at the Company's offices at corner Princess street and McDermott avenue, Winnipeg, or 141 Water street, Vancouver.

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that remarkable sentence. As an example of the very extraordinary range of time—given to the age of the earth—consider the following statement from Professor Jukes' "Students' Manual of Geology." He wrote: "Mr. Darwin estimates the time required for the denudation of the rocks of the Weald of Kent, or the erosion of space between the ranges of chalk-hills known as the North and South Downs, at three hundred million years. It may be possible, perhaps, that the estimate is a hundred times too great, and that the real time elapsed did not exceed three million years, but, on the other hand, it is just as likely that the time which actually elapsed since the first commencement of the erosion, till it was nearly as complete as it now is, was really a hundred times greater than his estimate, or thirty thousand million years."

96,000,000 Years of Life.

Professor Phillips, in a lecture to the University of Cambridge, considered the rate of erosion between the ranges of the North and South Downs to be rather one inch a year than Darwin's estimate of one inch in a hundred years, so that on mere geological grounds he reduced the time to about a hundredth. Calculating, however, the actual thickness of all the known geological strata of the earth, he came to the conclusion that life on the earth's surface may probably date back to between 35 and 96 million years.

Within the last thirteen years Professor Sollas, of Oxford, working on new principles, applied to the stratified rocks, reduced this time very considerably for he wrote, "So far as I can at present see, the lapse of time since the beginning of the Cambrian system is probably less than 17,000,000 years, or when computed on an assumption of uniformity, which to me seems contradicted by the most salient facts of geology."

Startling Figures.

What are the data, it will naturally be asked, on which calculations of this magnitude are made? Among the most important are the consideration of the underground heat, which is constantly being conducted out of the earth—in other words, the cooling of the earth—the speed at which the earth rotates on its axis, as well as physical properties of rocks at high temperatures.

The loss of heat by conduction was Lord Kelvin's first argument for limiting the age of the earth. He found that if the earth had been cooling since the past, "with any approach to uniformity for 20,000 million years, the amount of heat lost out of the earth would have been about as much as would heat, by 100 degrees C., a quantity of ordinary surface rock of 100 times the earth's bulk. This would be more than enough to melt a mass of surface rock equal in bulk to the whole earth. No hypothesis as to chemical action, internal fluidity, effects of pressure at great depth, or possible character of substances in the interior of the earth, possessing the smallest vestige of probability, can justify the supposition that the earth's outer crust has remained nearly as it is, while from the whole, or from any part of the earth, so great a quantity of heat has been lost."

Earth Once Red-Hot.

By considering the cooling of the earth, and by tracing backwards the process of cooling, Lord Kelvin came to a "definite estimate" of the greatest and least number of million years which can possibly have passed since the surface of the earth was everywhere "red-hot." The estimate he expressed in the following words: "We are very ignorant as to the effects of high temperatures in altering the conductivities and specific heats and melting temperatures of rocks, and as to their latent heat and fusion. We must, therefore, allow very wide limits in such an estimate as I have attempted to make; but I think we may, with much probability, say that the consolidation cannot have taken place less than twenty million years ago, or we should now have more underground heat than we actually have; nor more than 400 million years ago, or we should now have less underground heat than we actually have."

CIVIC NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to construct the works hereunder mentioned on the following streets, namely:

1. Grading and macadamizing Gamma street.
2. Grading and macadamizing Delta street.
3. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Francis avenue, also the grading and macadamizing of said avenue from Douglas street to Burnside road.
4. Permanent sidewalk on the west side of Haughton street, between Pembroke street and Denman street.
5. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Pembroke street, between Stanley avenue and Haughton street.
6. Permanent sidewalks, with boulevard, curbs and gutters, on both sides of Fernwood road, also the grading and macadamizing of said road from Edmondson road to Cedar Hill road.
7. Permanent sidewalk on the east side of Fern street, from Cadboro Bay road to Pandora avenue.
8. Permanent sidewalk on the east side of Waddington alley from Johnson street to Yates street, and the paving of said alley with wooden blocks placed on a concrete foundation.
9. Permanent sidewalk on the west side of Government street, in front of Lot 534, Block H, and on the east side from Johnson street to Pandora avenue.
10. Permanent sidewalk on the east side of Cook street, between Port street and Pandora avenue.
11. Permanent sidewalks, with gutters, on both sides of Pandora avenue between Fernwood road and Stanley avenue, also the grading and macadamizing of said street.
12. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Cross street, with curbs, gutters and macadamizing of said street, between Humboldt street and Heaton Hill Park.
13. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Vancouver street, with boulevard, curbs and gutters, also the grading and macadamizing of said street, between Douglas street and Gorge road.
14. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Stanley street, with boulevard, curbs and gutters, also the grading and macadamizing of said street, between Douglas street and Gorge road.
15. Permanent sidewalk on the north side of Richardson street, between Cook street and Moss street.
16. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Davies street from Oak Bay avenue southerly, and the construction of a road-way, 34 feet wide, with a rock foundation and gravel surface on said street.
17. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Davies street from Oak Bay avenue southerly, and the construction of a road-way, 34 feet wide, with a rock foundation and gravel surface on said street.

Also the construction of boulevards on the following streets, viz:

1. Dundas street, both sides, between Douglas street and Gorge road.
2. Gabley road, both sides, between Douglas street and Gorge road.
3. Linden avenue, both sides, between Richardson street and Port street.
4. Ormond street, both sides, from Port street to Yates street.

And that the cost of maintenance of the boulevards above mentioned should be borne by the property owners interested, and that each and all of said works should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement Rates by-Law, and amendments thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said By-Law, upon each and every of said works of local improvement, giving statement showing the amounts estimated to be chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to be benefited by the construction of said permanent sidewalks, the grading and macadamizing, the construction of boulevards, curbs and gutters above mentioned, and the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor, aforesaid, having been adopted by the Council, NOTICE is hereby given that the reports herein referred to are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 12th May, 1908.

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JOHN MESTON

MINERAL PRODUCTION ESTABLISHES RECORD

Report of Minister of Mines for Last Year Shows That Output Represented Greatest Value in History of Province.

The report of the minister of mines for the year has first been issued from the government printing office. It shows gratifying production last year exceeding the previous twelve months by nearly one million dollars.

The Provincial mineralogist in summing up the record for 1907 says: The value of the mineral products of the province for the year 1907 is greater than that for any preceding year, and amounts to \$3,882,560, showing an increase over the last year of \$902,014, equivalent to an increase of 23.5 per cent, and is greater than the output of 1905 about 15.2 per cent, and 26.3 per cent, greater than that of 1904.

An analysis of the returns shows that this increase is due to the greater tonnage of low-grade ore mined in the boundary district, and also to an increase in tonnage from the collieries, both in coal and coke.

The market price for all the metals was unusually high for the first part of the year, but fell so low during the last half of the year that the average market price for 1907 was very little, if any, higher than that of 1906.

The tonnage of ore mined in the province during the year 1907, exclusive of coal, was 1,804,114 tons. This total tonnage was produced by the various districts in the following proportions: Boundary, 65.1 per cent; of total: Rossland 15.8; Coast 4.7; Fort Steele M. D. 8.6; all other districts, 5.8.

The number of mines, from which shipments were made in 1907 was 147; but of these only 72 shipped more than 100 tons each during the year.

There were in the province 36 mines that shipped in excess of 1,000 tons each during the year, and of these 11 were in the boundary district, 8 in the Nelson, 6 on the Coast, 4 in the Rossland, 3 in the Fort Steele M. D., 3 in the Slocan district, and 1 in the Lardeau M. D.

Province Record.

The total mineral production of the province for all years up to and including 1907 has reached the high figure of \$299,526,282. The production is shown according to minerals in the following table:	
Gold, placer	\$ 69,519,103
Gold, lode	45,070,717
Silver	37,289,533
Lead	43,712,122
Copper	86,972,511
Coal and Coke	6,634,100
Building stone, bricks, etc	320,690
Other metals	239,526,282

From this it will be seen that coal mining has produced more than any separate class of mining—a total of \$86,972,511—followed by the importance by placer gold at \$69,519,103, and third by lode gold at \$45,070,717.

The metal gold, derived from both placer and lode mining, amounts to \$114,619,720, the greatest amount derived from any one mineral, the next most important being coal, the total gross value of which, combined with that of copper, is \$86,972,511, followed by silver at \$43,712,122, silver at \$37,289,533, and lead at \$43,712,122.

The values of the total production of the mines of the province for each year from 1890 to 1907, has increased nearly ten-fold, and has now reached a production, for the past year, valued at \$2,882,560, or more than double what it was in 1890.

State of Mines.

Although coal mining has been a constantly increasing industry during the period of 20 years, lode mining did not begin practically until 1894, since when it has risen with remarkable rapidity, though not without interruption, until now it has nearly reached the \$17,000,000 line, and the total production has nearly reached the \$26,000,000 line.

There has been a decrease in the production of placer gold of some \$120,400, and at the same time a decrease in the output of lode gold of \$575,619, making a total decrease of \$696,019 in the production of the metal.

The amount of silver produced this past year was 2,745,448 ounces, having a gross value of \$1,703,825, a decrease from the preceding year of \$193,496, due chiefly to the decreased production of the Slocan district.

An output of lead in 1907 amounting to 47,738,703 lbs., valued at \$2,291,458, which is a decrease from the production of the preceding year of 4,669,514 lbs. of lead.

This year again the boundary district has the honor of first place on the list followed in order of output by the Coast district and East Kootenay, with West Kootenay, for many years our greatest producer, as only fourth on the list.

The Coast and East Kootenay districts, however, owe a considerable percentage of their output to the coal mines situated within their limits, whereas in the other districts the production is entirely from lode mining.

The output of the placer mines for 1907 was \$282,000, a decrease of about 12.7 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and due to a dry season with a shortage of water for hydraulic mining.

The gross value of the product of the lode mines since 1897 to date is \$132,990,869. The production in 1907 was \$16,216,847, a decrease from the preceding year of \$1,267,255, or about 7.2 per cent.

The total amount of coal mined to the

end of 1907 is 25,947,700 tons (2,240 lbs.), worth \$76,115,588. Of this there was produced in 1907 some 1,804,114 tons, valued at \$86,972,511, a larger amount than has been produced in any previous year.

In these figures of coal production the increase in making coke is not included, as such coal is accounted for in figures of output of coke.

The amount of coal used in 1907 in making coke was 419,541 tons, from which was made 222,913 tons of coke, having a value of \$1,337,478, an increase over the preceding year of 23,886 tons of coke, equal to 11.3 per cent with an increase in value of \$341,343 on the whole production.

While 222,913 tons of coke were actually made, only 215,689 tons were sold, owing to the sudden shutting down of the smelters in the interior, necessitating the carrying over of 7,224 tons of coke in stock.

Within the last two years the selling prices of coal and coke have risen, and it has been estimated that the average selling prices are now approximately \$3.50 per ton (2,240 lbs.) for coal, and for coke \$6 per ton of 2,240 lbs., which prices have been used in calculating the value of these productions.

The prices formerly used in such calculations were \$3 and \$5 per ton respectively.

The total tonnage of ore mined in the province during the past year was 1,804,114 tons having a gross value of \$18,244,847.

The output of mineral products in British Columbia compared with that of similar products in all the other provinces of the Dominion, shows that in 1907 British Columbia produced of the metals and coal an amount over 63.8 per cent, of that of all the other Canadian provinces combined.

Coal Production.

The actual production of coal in British Columbia during the year 1907 has been practically confined to the Crow's Nest Pass Collieries in South-East Kootenay, and to the Wellington Colliery and the Western Fuel Co., operating on Vancouver Island. In addition to these, a new colliery has been opened up at Middlesboro, near Coutlee, in the Nicola Valley by the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, which shipped during the last three months of the year some 10,000 tons of coal.

On Vancouver Island three new collieries have begun shipping, as yet on a very small scale, but still a beginning. These new collieries have shipped as follows:—The Gilliland Colliery at Wellington, operated by Macgowan & Co., 2,841 tons; the Fiddick Colliery at South Wellington, operated by the South Wellington Coal Mines, Ltd. (John Arbuthnot et al.), 575 tons; and the new East Wellington Colliery at Nanaimo, operated by the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Co., Ltd., 156 tons.

In the tables and statistics the output of the Middlesboro Colliery has been included in the Coast Collieries.

The gross output of the coal mines of the province for the year 1907 was 2,219,608 tons (2,240 lbs.), of which 47,738 tons were added to stock, leaving a total consumption of 2,171,870 tons of coal; of this amount, 916,262 tons were sold for consumption in Canada, 673,114 tons were sold for export, making the total of coal sales for the year 1,589,376 tons; of the balance of the coal, 419,541 tons were used in making coke, and 165,931 tons under colliery boilers, etc.

From this amount of coal there were produced 222,913 tons (2,240 lbs.) of coke of which 7,224 tons were added to stock, leaving the net coke sale of 215,689 tons, of which 155,579 tons were consumed in Canada and 60,110 tons exported.

The Coast Collieries mined in 1907 some 1,342,877 tons of coal, which, less the 47,738 tons added to stock, makes the total amount of coal disposed of 1,295,139 tons, distributed as follows:

Sold as coal in Canada, 698,041	
Sold as coal in United States	359,866
Sold as coal in other countries	22,082
Total sold as coal	1,079,948
Used under companies' boilers, etc.	121,701
Used in making coke	96,671
	1,298,117

The total coal sales of the Coast Collieries show an increase of 96,673 tons, or about 10.2 per cent over the preceding year, and the increase would have been very much greater but for the financial depression in California, the chief export market. This is evidenced by the fact that 44,760 tons of coal actually mined was not sold but added to stock, and the mines had to be run on "short time" during the fall months.

The consumption of coal in that portion of British Columbia served by the Coast Collieries shows an increase of 166,385 tons, or 31.4 per cent over last year, indicating an increasing demand for fuel in the home market; the local sales this year amounting to 55 per cent of the total sales.

On the other hand, the sales for export to the United States show a decrease of 73,617 tons, or about 17 per cent. The export trade to other countries, while still insignificant, shows an increase over the previous year of about 40 per cent.

The production of coke on the coast is confined to one company, the Wellington Colliery Co., which made in 1907 some 16,372 tons of coke from washed screenings; of this 1,660 tons were added to stock, the sales amounting to 14,712 tons.

The sales for local consumption in 1907 were 14,592 tons, as against 14,547 tons in 1906—practically no change, but the export sales of coke, which in

1906 amounted to 3,304 tons, in 1907 were only 220 tons—practically nothing.

The coke sales, however, do not give the true condition of the market, as the great demand for coal at high prices was such that it was more profitable for the company to sell its coal, as such, than to make it into coke, even while a local smelter had to import coke from the Orient, as similarly had to be done in Alaska and, presumably, in California.

In the Rocky mountain coal field, the western slope of the mountains is in this province, and here there are three separate collieries being worked, viz.: Michel, Coal Creek, and Carbonado Collieries—all operated by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd., although the last mentioned colliery has made no production this last year, but is now being opened up again.

At Hooper, between Fernie and Michel, interests connected with the C. P. R. are opening up a large and extensively equipped colliery, which will not ship coal until 1908.

The only operating company, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., mined during the year 1907 some 876,731 tons (2,240 lbs.) of coal, the disposition of which is shown in the following table:

Sold as coal in Canada, 218,221	
Sold as coal in United States	291,410
Total sold as coal	509,631
Used by company in making coke	322,870
Used under company's boilers, etc.	44,230
	876,731

The amount of coke made from the 322,870 tons of coal used was 206,541 tons (2,240 lbs.), of which 5,664 tons were carried over the year as stock, while 200,877 tons were sold as coke, 140,987 tons for consumption in Canada and 59,890 tons exported to the United States. The production of coke in 1907 shows an increase over the preceding year of 17,156 tons, and the sales of coke an increase of 12,821 tons, equally divided between the Canadian and United States markets.

The coke sales of this company would have been considerably greater but that the drop in the selling price of coke, followed by a financial depression, caused the large smelters in the boundary district, which obtain their coke supply here, to suspend operations for about two months out of the year. The coal and coke production were adversely affected during the earlier part of the year by a shortage of cars, and insufficient labor with which to carry on the work.

Gold.

The production of placer gold during the year 1907 was about \$28,000, a decrease of \$120,400, or 12.7 per cent, as compared with the previous year.

The production of placer gold is subject to sudden fluctuations, the discovery of new diggings causing a rise, but it is always the case with this class of mining, a few years sees the richer ground worked out and it takes some further years to permit of hydraulic and other forms of machine mining becoming established.

The Atlin district is at present the largest producer of placer gold, contributing nearly half of the total provincial output. Here the larger companies now produce about 70 per cent of the gold recovered, the remaining 30 per cent being obtained by individual miners, a large proportion of whose production is obtained from "drifting" operations, which can be carried on in winter. In this district royalty was collected on about \$340,000 worth of gold. The two dredges which were operated for a short time a couple of years ago have been now abandoned, it being admitted that, although the ground carried sufficient gold, the character of the deposit—a clayey gravel containing large boulders, together with a hard and uneven bedrock—rendered the problem a hard one to solve.

After the difficulties to be experienced with a dredge were realized, a stream shovel was established on Tar flats, dredging up the gravel dry and conveying it in cars to an elevated washing apparatus, which obviates many of the troubles met with in dredging. This shovel has been steadily in operation and is reported to have made a good saving and a large production, but neither these figures nor the profit or loss balance can be given.

The Dease Lake section of the Stikine district has been a disappointment this year owing to mishaps to the two companies working there. The individual miner has almost disappeared from this once famous section.

There is a slight falling off in the gold output of the Cariboo district, but the district has fairly maintained its standard of production, some \$350,000 having been recovered this year.

Fort Steele division still continues to produce a little placer from the old workings on Wild Horse creek.

The lower Fraser river and the Thompson river have almost ceased to produce gold, the dredges established there having been anything but a success.

The value of the gold produced from lode mining in the province during the year 1907 was \$4,055,020, a decrease of \$675,619 or about 14.5 per cent. About 95 per cent of the gold thus produced is recovered from smelting copper-bearing ores. The only stamp-mill of any importance in operation is at Hedley, in the Osoyoos Mining Division, which mined and milled about 32,000 tons of ore, from which was recovered about \$475,000.

Silver.

The total amount of silver produced in the province during the year 1907 was 2,745,448 ounces, valued at \$1,703,825, a decrease in amount of 244,813 ounces and in value of the product of \$158,495.

About 72 per cent of the silver produced is found associated with lead, in argentiferous galena, the remainder being found in conjunction with copper-bearing ores.

The Slocan district, including Alnashorth Mining Division, provided 32 per cent of the total provincial output and Fort Steele mining division 30 per cent.

from argentiferous galena, although the output of both these districts is less than it was last year.

Lead.

There was produced in the province during 1907 about 47,738,703 pounds of lead, having a market value of \$2,291,458, a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, in amount of 4,669,514 pounds, and in value of \$75,120.

Copper.

The output of copper for 1907 was 49,822,720 lbs., having a gross value of \$8,166,544. This output is not quite as great as that of the preceding year, which is to be accounted for by the fact that the larger copper-producing mines were only run for about nine months of the year, the smelters having been shut down, at least partially, for a month in the spring, owing to a shortage of the coke supply, while in the fall the drop in the price of copper, accompanied by the financial depression in the East, closed the mines for another two months. For the nine months the mines were in operation the output was greater than ever before for a similar period.

The most serious falling off in production has been in the Coast district, while the greatest increase has been made in the Rossland camp, followed by the Nelson division, in a lesser degree.

The average assays of the copper ores of the various camps, based upon the copper recovered, were as follows: Boundary, 1.34 per cent; copper; Coast, 1.99 per cent, and Rossland, 0.885 per cent, copper.

Other Minerals.

There has been practically no iron ore mined in the province this past year, with the exception of some 1,500 tons of bog iron ore mined and shipped from Quatsino sound, which, despite the fact that the price of iron ore is at its shallowest, was then abandoned.

From the numerous known deposits of magnetite no ore was shipped, although considerable work of a prospecting nature, was done.

The mining of zinc ore has been practically at a standstill. The Lucky Jim mine, in the Slocan, shipped some 1,120 tons of zinc, which had been mined during 1906, but no fresh mining was done. Certain mines in the Slocan district produced small quantities of zinc blend as concentrates, separated from argentiferous galena as a by-product, but this ore has not, as yet, been sold or treated.

Considerable work has been done on the old Blue Bell mine, opposite Alnashorth, and a large quantity of zinc ore developed, for the treatment of which a concentrator is now in process of erection.

The Zinc Smelter erected at Frank, in Alberta, for the treatment of British Columbia zinc ores, has not, as yet, been started.

The Canada Zinc Co., Limited, has begun the building of a small plant at Nelson, designed to treat the complex galena-zinc blende ores of the Slocan district by a process of electric smelting under the Snyder patents, whereby it is hoped to recover the lead and zinc in the metallic state, and also save the silver contents with the lead. The electric process for the recovery of the lead and zinc is to be obtained from Bonington falls. The tightness of the money market delayed the construction of the plant, but the provincial legislature, at its 1908 session, advanced a loan of \$10,000 to aid in completing the plant.

Platinum is known to exist in various parts of the province, associated with the gold in alluvial workings, but it has as yet been mined only as a by-product, and as the placer working in these particular districts has this year been slight, no appreciable production of platinum has been made.

The province abounds in quarry sites from which to produce, and stone can be obtained, and doubtless will be used as building in stone becomes more general, but at present very little stone is used in the interior, except for special works. On the coast, building in stone has become more general, and several very good quarries of sandstone, granite and andesite have been opened up on the water.

In a previous report of this bureau a detailed description was given of the more important quarries.

The manufacture of red brick is increasing rapidly to supply an increased demand. Suitable clay deposits are found in all districts, but the manufacture of brick has not been established on any important scale has been the larger towns and cities. For the most part, the outlay is the product of small brickyards, although two or three larger yards have been established near Vancouver.

The fire brick plant at Comox, formerly supplied with clay from the adjacent local mines, has not been worked lately, but the coal mines shipped some 485 tons of fire clay, to be used in the manufacture of pottery.

At Clayburn, near Vancouver, a very good deposit of fire clay exists, from which a good quality of pressed brick and fire brick is being made.

The Silica Brick and Lime Co. has built and is operating a plant near Victoria for the manufacture of lime-silica brick. The output of the plant for the portion of the year 1907 that has been in operation was, approximately, 1,100,000 brick. The brick is of a light gray color and serves as a front brick, and is sold at about \$15 a thousand.

The manufacture of lime is carried on in a small way at a number of points, while at Victoria, on Saanich arm, on Texada Island, near Vancouver, and elsewhere, are kilns making a considerable output. The greater part of the production is made on the coast, where the limestone deposits are particularly pure, yielding a lime of exceedingly good quality.

The only company actually producing cement in British Columbia is the Vancouver Portland Cement Co., with works at Tod inlet, on the Saanich arm, about thirteen miles by road from Victoria. The company sold in 1907 some 145,226 barrels (350 lbs.) of Portland cement, of a total value of \$215,000, of which quantity 125,000 barrels were used in the province. The capacity of

the plant now constructed and in operation is considerably greater than this output would indicate, as about 300,000 barrels can be turned out in the year.

No successful, or very serious, attempts have as yet been made in the province at drilling for petroleum. A railway into the Flathead country will, in all probability, be built within a couple of years to certain coal fields on the south fork of Michel creek, and when this is completed, doubtless some serious attempt will be made to develop the oil fields believed to exist in that section of the province.

Coal Mining.

Dealing with the question of coal mining, the report says:

The general wave of commercial prosperity which ushered in the year 1907 carried the production of coal in British Columbia to a point higher than it had ever before reached, although the wave did recede before the year was over more than half spent. During the first half of the year the collieries were taxed to their utmost, or at least would have been, such was the demand for coal, but that the transporting railways failed lamentably to supply cars, and the labor market to provide men enough to mine the quantity of coal desired.

Shortly after the middle of the year the financial stringency in the East, combined with the great drop in the market price of metals, began to make itself felt in the West by the retarding of all industrial enterprises, more particularly as affecting the coal consumption, by the shutting down of most of the smelters in the country and of the mines dependent on them. These conditions were more keenly felt by the collieries of the interior, while the Coast collieries, whose chief export market is San Francisco, felt and shared the financial depression that city so early manifested; added to these difficulties the coal mines in the Orient—Australia and Japan—in the expectation of a shortage of coal here, rushed in to San Francisco and Puget Sound ports large shipments of coal which, arriving at the time when the demand had suddenly diminished, served to glut the market, with the result that the coast collieries were forced to slacken, and in some cases, suspend shipments during the last months of the year, and, as the returns show, put much of their product of both coal and coke into stock.

The production of the collieries of the province in the year 1907 was greater than that of any preceding year, and amounted to 1,804,114 tons of coal, having a value of \$86,972,511, as compared with the preceding year, these figures represent the following increases:—

Coal, increased in quantity, 18.6 per cent, and in value, 35.6 per cent.

Coke, increased in quantity 10.6 per cent, and in value, 24.2 per cent.

Increase in value of coal and coke, 37.7 per cent.

The producing collieries during 1907 were practically the same as in the previous year, viz.: The Crow's Nest Pass collieries in the Rocky mountains coal field, in the south-eastern portion of the province, and on Vancouver Island, the Western Fuel Co.'s collieries and the Wellington Colliery Co.'s collieries at Extension and Comox.

In addition to these older producers, a new colliery—the Middlesboro Colliery in the Nicola valley—began to ship coal towards the end of the year, producing about 11,000 tons, while three small collieries were opened up near Nanaimo, which, although not as yet contributing much to the provincial output, gives promise of greater things in the future.

Although at present the supply seems to be in excess of the demand, this condition cannot long remain in the face of the rapid development of the whole Pacific Coast, the greater portion of the whole supply for which must be obtained from British Columbia.

The gross amount of coal mined in the province during the year 1907 was 2,219,608 tons (2,240 lbs.), an increase over the preceding year of 320,532 tons, or about 17 per cent.

Some 419,541 tons of this coal was made into coke, of which there was produced 222,913 long tons.

Soon Producing.

The Pacific Coal Company, a subsidiary company of the Canadian Pacific railway, says the report, owns large coal areas at Hooper, on the line of the C. P. railway, a few miles north of Fernie, and adjacent to the lands of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. This colliery has been under process of equipment for the past two years, and would have been shipping before this, but for some legal obligation not to enter the market before 1908.

The various coal seams developed by

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the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company on the adjacent areas are here found dipping at a high angle into the hill, outcropping high up on the mountain. To reach these seams the company has driven in two large parallel tunnels through rock, starting at a point well above the valley but below the outcrops. These tunnels cut the coal seams at a distance of from 1,900 to 1,500 feet in, nearly at right angles, and from these main tunnels workings are being started off on either side at each seam.

The tips and other plant, as well as the coke ovens, are on a bench slightly above the general valley of Elk river, and down to this level the coal will be lowered from the tunnel mouth by an incline some 4,000 feet long.

By the end of the year the plant and equipment were nearing completion, the mines being sufficiently developed to begin large shipments at any time, and during the coming year should make a large output.

The management of the property is in the hands of Mr. R. G. Drinnan, for some years past has successfully filled the position of manager and general superintendent of the Crow's Nest Pass collieries.

In the Nicola valley the Diamond Vale Colliery has been opened up to a certain extent, and has made small shipments since the close of the year.

On Vancouver Island three new collieries have been opened up this year.

Coal Prospects.

Of the coal prospects seriously developed, but not as yet approaching the shipping stage, probably the most important are up the valley of the Elk river, above Michel creek, in East Kootenay, on the western slope of the Rockies. Here there are a number of areas owned by various companies, but the Imperial Coal & Coke Company's properties are probably the most developed, and there is little doubt but that within a year or so, a railway will be built up the valley of the Elk which will enable them to ship their coal.

No important developments have occurred in the southern portions of what is known as the Flathead district, but in the northern part of the district, on the south fork of Michel creek, Mr. Corbin, of Spokane, and associates have done some important work and, having secured a railway charter, are expected to very soon begin serious development.

Coal has been discovered on Bear river, a tributary of the Fraser river entering above Fort George, and near the line of the G. T. P. railway, but this discovery requires to be developed.

The lignite coal beds near Princeton remain undeveloped, but, as the construction of a railway to that point is nearly completed, development of these coals will not be postponed much longer.

To the west of Princeton, at the head of Granite creek, once a well-known placer gold stream, extensions of the coal beds first discovered at Collins gulch have been prospected, with results which are encouraging.

The coal field on the Telkwa river,

in the Bulkley valley, is still quite undeveloped, but other small areas have been discovered in the district.

The older known coal areas on the Queen Charlotte islands have remained unprospected and undeveloped, but some new areas have been located on Skidegate channel, on which a small amount of prospecting has been done.

On Malcolm Island and on the adjacent shore of Vancouver Island the coal areas, long known to exist there, are being prospected by diamond drilling.

On the west arm of Quatsino Sound a new coal area has been

TORY SLANDER FILLS PAGES OF HANSARD

A Diary of Present Session Shows How Time of the Country Is Wasted by the Opposition.

A summary of the proceedings of parliament, published in the Ottawa Free Press on May 29th, is given below. It will be noted that the same alleged scandals have been dragged in again and again, and that the obstruction to the passage of the estimates has been more persistent than ever, only a million dollars more of supply having been passed since March 24th; so that the public service is practically without funds.

The chief scandals mentioned are the Arctic expedition, which was investigated by a special committee in 1906, before the government went to the country and were reaffirmed in power by the North Atlantic Trading Company, which was cancelled in 1906 and has been discussed during three sessions of parliament; the furnishing of the ice-breaker Montcalm, in connection with which there seems to have been rather high prices paid for the sailors' deckies and the kitchen outfit; the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company sale; the Robbins Irrigation Company land sale; the Wagner and Nixon cases, wherein two officials were guilty, through inadvertence or intent, of receiving money that they never accounted for and one sent to prison and the other discharged from the service; and the Galway Horse and Cattle Company's lease.

The contracts with the North Atlantic Trading Company, the Robbins Irrigation Company and the Galway Horse and Cattle Company's lease are each capable of an innocent interpretation. Canada, a few years ago, wanted more immigrants from Continental Europe and this company, which was a syndicate of continental booking agents, with headquarters at Holland, was formed; and the bonus was paid to the syndicate instead of to the individual booking agents as formerly it having been found that owing to the restrictive laws in the countries from which it was desired to get immigrants, the individual booking agents were not able to carry on a vigorous advertising campaign. As time went on, the policy of a more careful selection of immigrants was adopted; and, as it was discovered that the company was satisfied to secure immigrants from the countries most easily worked and as not using due endeavors in the countries of greater expense and difficulty, the contract was cancelled and operations under it closed in November, 1906. To-day it is only with the consent of the respective governments that Canada has agents to whom bonuses are paid, in the European countries, and in some of the Asiatic, owing to the aversion of the governments, Canada has no agent.

This is notably the case in Germany. The N. A. T. Company, however, was able to carry on its operations without such a necessity. The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company transaction, which was closed in 1902, related to an area of land in the grant in aid of the construction of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan railway. It involved the sale of 250,000 acres to the company mentioned at \$1 an acre, with settlement conditions. As a result, a large tract of land, previously unoccupied, has become settled. The company bought from the government the even numbered sections on settlement conditions at \$1; and from the railway company the odd numbered sections without settlement conditions at \$1.55. The settlement conditions involved the expenditure of a great deal more money than the government had intended; and the company would have been just as willing to pay the government the \$1.55 without settlement conditions, as it was to pay the railway company. But, as the object of the government was to get the land settled, it preferred to sell at \$1, with settlement conditions. The charge of the Conservatives is that the land was practically given away. It is forgotten, however, that millions of acres are given away to homesteaders; and surely if that is justifiable, so is this transaction, which achieved the same purpose of settlement and brought in a quarter of a million dollars. The Robbins Irrigation deal embraces the handing over of land in a certain dry locality in the Northwest at the same price; but only as soon as it has been irrigated and made available for settlement. Before the sale is fully operative, the Robbins Company will have expended a million dollars to secure effective irrigation.

The Galway grazing lease is merely the leasing of a tract of land too arid for crop-growing, for grazing purposes. The Merwin purchases are an insignificant matter, certain members of the opposition claiming that in several instances he obtained more than the market price from the government. The general charge is that friends of the government receive some advantage over Conservatives; and, no doubt, under the present system of political affairs in Canada, such is the case. But, if there were a change tomorrow, something similar would take place. The Conservatives legitimately shown, as well known, by every provincial Conservative administration in Canada; and if the Conservatives cannot prevent Premiers McBride, Roblin and Whitney from doing so, then there is no guarantee that they, if in power, would do otherwise. It is inevitable blamish of Canadian politics.

The Liberal government, however, in its proposal to make the civil service independent, under the control of a commission, is taking the first step to remedy the evil, which can only be done away with by gradually eliminating from the people a political party, they are doing so for what may be "put in their way."

The diary runs as follows:
March 26.—Civil service commission's report laid on the table, minister of

marine announces that further inquiry will be necessary to sift the general charges made against officials in his department, and find out who are the guilty parties. General debate, W. H. Bennett (Conservative), injects the subject of alleged padding of lists at Sorel, to probe into which the government a year ago appointed Victor Gaudet investigator; and complains that Mr. Desbarats, the son-in-law of Hon. R. W. Scott, had not been suspended. The minister of marine and fisheries points out that the padding did not take place in Mr. Desbarats' department, and there had been no question of suspending him. Mr. Bennett asks if Mr. Gaudet's report was not available, and the minister replies that it was brought down some days previous. J. D. Reid rings in the "Falconer investigation," (otherwise the engagement of Messrs. Gunn, Richards, and Company, production engineers and accountants, New York), the Merwin purchases, and general accusation of graft. Hon. Geo. E. Foster (Conservative), rates on the "Arctic," Merwin, the government's "pleasure steamers," fishing leases to "political favorites," and the "Falconer" accounting; demanding that a royal commission or a committee of independent members of the House be set loose on the department of marine and fisheries. Sir Wilfrid Laurier agrees that there ought to be a further inquiry. T. S. Sproule (Conservative), having said that all the minister of marine and fisheries was desirous of having was a new commission to whitewash his department, wanders off, like each of his predecessors, on the topic of "Parchments from Merwin." Richard Blain (Conservative), condemns the minister of marine and fisheries for having found it necessary to employ Falconer and the New York accountants to straighten up the affairs of his department. G. W. Fowler (Conservative), discusses Victor Gaudet's investigation into the charges of padding the lists against Ernest Roy, foreman of works at Sorel, and implies that the investigator is being paid too much.

There is also an allusion to the Wagner case. A. C. Boyce (Conservative), is caustic on the success of E. A. Wallberg as a contractor to the department of canals and railways. The minister of interior introduces a bill to amend the immigration act, so as to enable his department to deal with Oriental immigration on the Pacific coast. The cost of dredging and of fire extinguishers is up, and the minister of interior, in the position of R. L. Borden (Conservative leader), draws attention to a Halifax dispatch, saying there was discontent among the military, because they had not been paid since February. The men were getting scrip for small amounts, and this was the only way that prevented a real outbreak of trouble. The minister of finance replies that he was aware that there had been difficulty in paying the men, which was due to the opposition's reluctance to vote supplies. The government had hoped to reach supplementary estimates, in which the shortage was provided for some days previous, but as they were a very little progress was being made in getting supplies. R. L. Borden (Conservative leader), thereupon undertakes to allow the militia supplementaries to go through at once, without discussion, if necessary. House subsequently goes into supply, and money to defray the military is voted. The supplementary estimates of the railways and canals department are also taken up. W. H. Bennett (Conservative) is suspicious that there had been collusion between E. Conroy and J. Battle, supposedly rival tenderers, over the price at which the former had secured the contract for work at Port Maitland pier. The member for East Simcoe, having a Sherlock Holmes mind, educates collusion from the circumstances of the same style of envelopes being used. Later, he withdraws a statement he had made that Senator McMullen's son was interested in the Robbins Construction Co., which had a government contract at Midland. When the committee rose and reported at twenty minutes after midnight, the supplementary estimates of the public works department were being considered.

March 27.—Motion to go into supply. Opposition makes a number of unimportant but obstructive inquiries; after which the motion is agreed to. The supplementary estimates are again taken up; those for the public works department being first finished, and those of the department of interior afterwards considered. George Taylor (Conservative) makes occasion to refer to the North Atlantic Trading Co. and to raise a discussion on the Doukhobors. Supplementaries of the marine and fisheries department are next considered and discussion again wages around the Montcalm. Messrs. Taylor, Armstrong, A. A. McLean, Henderson, and Bennett (all Conservatives) incessantly batter the minister on this deathless topic.

March 30.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster (Conservative) moves that supplies be procured on the basis of public tender and contract, under the direction of a competent purchasing commission, appointed, as he explains, for life. Sir Wilfrid Laurier agrees that the only safe policy for a government was to buy its supplies on the "basis of public tender and contract," and says that was what the government did whenever it could conveniently do so. A purchasing commission, however, he could not approve of, because the appointments would cut at the root of the constitutional doctrine of ministerial responsibility for public expenditure. The minister of finance moves an amendment re-affirming the principle of ministerial responsibility and expressing the opinion that all supplies should be purchased on the basis

of public tender and contract so far as practicable, especially when large quantities were required. It is soon shown that Mr. Foster's motion is not a serious proposition, but only a pretense to give the rank and file of the opposition another opportunity to slander and insinuate and bring before the public for the thousandth time their version of the Arctic expedition, the old contract with the North Atlantic Trading Co., the provisioning and outfitting of the sailors on the Montcalm, etc. Richard Blain (Conservative) is the first to disclose the purpose of the debate. He, despite several calls to order, contrives to introduce several matters that have only been partially investigated by the public accounts committee; and says, as Mr. Bennett is so fond of doing, certain things had been proved before the public accounts committee, which had never been proved, and had scarcely been inquired into. He attacks the varying prices paid at different times by speakers, and the House forgetting to point out, however, that prices are liable to change, and he rings in Merwin and Falconer and his firm of New York accountants and production engineers, who, he thinks, had been paid too much for their work.

There was no reason, he says, for going to New York, when there were better men in Canada. But he does not directly say, it will be noted, that there were better men in Canada. Despite calls to order, speaker, and every rule of debate, he goes on his "ripping" course to eul a gem from the Hon. Geo. E. Foster and winds up with an amendment to the amendment, asking that the government should stop buying from middlemen, whereas nine-tenths of the government's purchases were, as the minister of agriculture points out, made by tender and contract. W. B. Northrup (Conservative) exclaims, like a naughty and mischievous Puck, around Merwin, Montcalm, the Arctic, and Wallberg. T. S. Sproule (Conservative) dances across the deck of the Montcalm after the manner of a sour sprinter, and, exhausted, throws himself at the unfortunate Merwin. A. C. Boyce (Conservative) goes the whole gamut in a breath; Wagner, Nixon, North Atlantic Trading Company, Merwin, Montcalm, the Arctic. There is a division, and the minister of finance's amendment is carried. R. L. Borden (Conservative leader) again brings up the subject of the civil service commission's report, and renews the attack on the marine and fisheries department. The Hon. Geo. E. Foster (Conservative) is the first to vituperate that is characteristic of the hon. gentleman. The words "scorn," "contempt," and "silly" are used; and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, rebuking the two speakers for their unnecessary display of temper and excitement, says such terms were not conducive to the good government and dignity of the House. The government intended, as Mr. Foster had recommended, to take further action on the report. The rank and file of the opposition again fly to the attack. Sam Barker and J. D. Reid come out with the good old trusted ammunition: slander, insinuation, and misrepresentation. T. S. Sproule (Conservative) points in to the minister of marine and fisheries. Geo. Taylor shouts "Arctic," and all hands to the rescue. The magic words thrills F. F. Pardee's utterances like a poetic refrain until Marwin replaces it to wind up the debate. House rises at 2.15 a. m., with not a shadow of sleep for the government printers.

March 31.—Supply.—House concurs in certain resolutions, granting supplementary expenditure to the amount of \$5,319,623.22. D. Henderson (Conservative) says dredging was being done to give employment to dredging companies and not because it was needed. William H. "Shrimp" Holmes (Conservative), having exhausted his inquiries into the texture, size, shape and thickness of envelopes, now discloses another phase of his deductive talent. He now presents himself as an expert in handwriting, and says he found that two tenders for dredging were made out in one handwriting, and charges fraud and misrepresentation. He infers, moreover, that there had been political influence. The minister of customs: This continual crying of "Graft, graft," when there is no graft, is dishonoring to the nation. The company of the member for Winnipeg, doing hundreds of thousands of dollars of business, is a member. "Millions" gets, by tender and without his knowledge, a contract for \$124, and the shout is raised "Oh, oh, this corruption is spreading throughout the senate and everywhere." Budget debate continued, and House rises at 11.15 p. m.

April 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announces the appointment of Judge Casella to the royal commission to investigate the general charges of lack of conscience, made by the civil service commissioners, against some officials, unnamed, in the marine and fisheries department. W. H. Bennett (Conservative) and G. W. Fowler (Conservative) disclaim any connection with the Forrester and repudiate the accusation, made by Le Canada, that they had "bloomed" in the funds. The Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who was likewise accused, keeps his seat, however, and remains silent, not venturing to deny it. R. A. Pringle (Conservative) has to excuse and correct the misstatement he had made that the Canadian Bank of Commerce was the "biggest gambling bank in Canada." H. S. Clements (Conservative) resurrects the original documents affair, and tries to explain away his alleged retention of a return. Continuation of the budget debate.

April 2.—R. L. Borden (Conservative leader) raises further question on the royal commission to inquire into the charges made by the civil service commissioners. Budget debate resumed. J. E. Armstrong (Conservative) speaks, but fails to mention the Arctic, Montcalm, Merwin, or the North Atlantic Trading Co., but contents himself with a passing reference to the "money stocks." Urith Wilson, the next Conservative speaker, supplies the omission, however, and dilates on Merwin, the disposal of timber limits, and the North Atlantic Trading Co. A. A. Martin (Conservative) also talks of Merwin, the Arctic, and graft. The debate finally closes, without a division, the opposition evidently having no alternative fiscal policy to lay down, notwithstanding their much speaking, which was, therefore, only so much purposeless chatter.

April 3.—R. L. Borden (Conservative leader) opens the sitting with the new "brain storm" topic of Judge Casella's commission, and indulges in diavagations, which inevitably terminates at the Arctic. He moves the adjournment of the House, which lets in the Hon. J. C. Haggart, who is generally, as on this occasion, a little too reminiscent; and enables Mr. Borden himself to have a second fling at the government. The motion is formally negatived. Royal assent is given to the supply bill, authorized the expenditure of \$5,319,623.22, deleted March 31st, 1908, and of \$15,833,818.32, main estimates of the present fiscal year, most of which had been voted without discussion to enable the public service to be carried on until May 15th, by which time it was expected an additional bill would be introduced.

April 4.—W. H. Bennett (Conservative) pursues his inquiries about dredging. J. J. Hughes (Liberal) moves for a change in the names of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways to "Intercolonial Railway," and "Prince Edward Island Railway," respectively. A third company, the Dominion Dredging Co., got the contract at 20 cents; and being unable to carry out the contract, the minister of justice allowed the other two to tender, and the Great Lakes Construction obtained the contract at 25 cents. The fact that the two original tenders were in one handwriting shows that there was an attempt to put up a fraud on the government. He blames the government for having anything to do with people who would attempt anything of the kind; and alleges that certain prominent provincial politicians were connected with contractors who obtained government dredging contracts. This was, therefore, nothing but "graft." Other members of the opposition follow up the subject, and enter into general charges and insinuations of nepotism, favoritism, and graft. T. S. Sproule (Conservative), heads off to the Montcalm, the cost of whose tonnage was a subject of comment; and G. Taylor (Conservative), exclaims Merwin. Eventually Mr. Monk's proposal to put an end to the immigration bonus is taken up, and once more T. Chisholm (Conservative), lets his mind meander through the grimy thoroughfares of Glasgow and Dublin, from which, he says, the government gathers immigrants only to fill the hospitals, jails and penitentiaries of Canada. The Doukhobors are also paraded for the disfigurement of the government; and, finally, the old North Atlantic Trading Company—House rises at midnight, and adjourns for the Easter holidays.

April 21.—R. L. Borden (Conservative leader), draws attention to Major Hodgins' charges of wilfully improper classification on the transcontinental construction, and the consequent loss of millions; and Sir Wilfrid Laurier replies that they would be dealt with by the Hon. J. C. Haggart, the minister of railways and canals concerning the interference of government railway employees in Halifax civic elections; and asks if Messrs. Basin and Fyfe, civil service commissioners, are to be represented by counsel at the investigation to be conducted by Judge Casella. R. L. Borden (Conservative) inquires respecting the pardon of Fort William Doukhobors; and W. H. Bennett again worries the minister of public works about dredging contracts. Armand Lavergne (French nationalist) moves the adjournment of the House to discuss the statutes of Saskatchewan, relating to the education, and explains that the rights of the minority were not being safeguarded. In the end, he confesses that he had not been well posted on the subject, and his motion is formally negatived. Bills to repeal the canned goods act and to amend the canned foods act considered in committee. T. S. Sproule and J. D. Borden (Conservative) wasting much time, by the wearisome repetition of the same questions, which the minister of agriculture has to answer over and over again. Bill to encourage the construction of dry docks also considered in committee. Adjournment at 11.20.

April 22.—R. L. Borden (Conservative leader), renews his question as to why the immigration bonus continues. April 23.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster (Conservative) interrogates the minister of marine and fisheries respecting the appointment of Mr. Perron, counsel to assist Judge Casella. W. H. Bennett (Conservative), baits the minister of public works about dredging. Debate on the immigration bonus continues. April 24.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster (Conservative) elicits that J. G. Desbarats, previously director of the government shipyard at Sorel, was now acting deputy minister of marine and fisheries, in place of Col. Gourdeau, and J. G. McPhail, formerly assistant to the commissioner of lights, was now acting commissioner, in place of J. P. Fraser. R. S. Lake (Conservative), renews his inquiries concerning the pardon of the Fort William Doukhobors, and the minister of justice replies. After members of the opposition had put several other questions, so fruitless and purposeless as to justify the assumption that they were justified merely to waste time, the House resumed the debate on Mr. Monk's proposal to stop the bonus to booking agents for selected immigrants; and L. Robitaille (French nationalist) who had begun on the previous day, continued to comment unfavorably on the government's immigration policy, remarking that "A free ballot which was safe in the hands of our ignorant and degraded proletariat." "Will these alien races rule at the ballot box?" he asks. "Will they govern our great cities? What will be their rule? Will they be the dominant race? Will they be the faithful? The Church life? What will be their faith?" W. E. Cockshutt (Conservative), having spent much time on the Doukhobors, tries to show how solicitous he always is for the good of the Canadian workingman, and condemns the government's policy, because it harmed, he thinks, this special portion of life. But the next speaker, Ralph Smith, a real man's representative, tells the House how only a short time ago Mr. Cockshutt had urged the government to bring in skilled workmen to compete with Canadians. Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Before 1901, one in every five Canadians went to the United States. The labor of certain school lands for other Dominion lands; introduces a bill to authorize the payment to Saskatchewan and Alberta of a part of the assurance fund under the land titles act

25 new counties in Canada. In four years, at that rate, we will have received enough to make 60 new counties, or five less than there are in Quebec. The immigration which comes from the British Isles has been proved to be the least desirable class in the Northwest. I will never be an accomplice to a policy which will have only the result of diminishing the influence of the French-speaking element in this country." Again: "With the American population which is coming into the Northwest, very rapidly the history of Texas will repeat itself. You remember well that America sided in Texas, saying they would be good Mexicans, and not very long after they wanted to be annexed to the United States. What happened? A war ensued and the United States took Texas from Mexico." The House rises shortly before midnight.

April 14.—W. H. Bennett (Conservative) starts a debate on the dredging contracts for Midland, Tiffin, and Victoria harbors. His main complaint is with regard to the work at Midland. The tenders of the Great Lakes Construction Co. and the Penetanguishene Co. were, he asserts, both in the same handwriting. The prices quoted were 52 cents and 57 cents, respectively, and a third company, the Dominion Dredging Co., got the contract at 20 cents; and being unable to carry out the contract, the minister of justice allowed the other two to tender, and the Great Lakes Construction obtained the contract at 25 cents. The fact that the two original tenders were in one handwriting shows that there was an attempt to put up a fraud on the government. He blames the government for having anything to do with people who would attempt anything of the kind; and alleges that certain prominent provincial politicians were connected with contractors who obtained government dredging contracts. This was, therefore, nothing but "graft." Other members of the opposition follow up the subject, and enter into general charges and insinuations of nepotism, favoritism, and graft. T. S. Sproule (Conservative), heads off to the Montcalm, the cost of whose tonnage was a subject of comment; and G. Taylor (Conservative), exclaims Merwin. Eventually Mr. Monk's proposal to put an end to the immigration bonus is taken up, and once more T. Chisholm (Conservative), lets his mind meander through the grimy thoroughfares of Glasgow and Dublin, from which, he says, the government gathers immigrants only to fill the hospitals, jails and penitentiaries of Canada. The Doukhobors are also paraded for the disfigurement of the government; and, finally, the old North Atlantic Trading Company—House rises at midnight, and adjourns for the Easter holidays.

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money and effects; and prosperity smiled on Canada. Mr. Monk's proposal, which is supported by Messrs. McCarthey, Lake, Schaffner and Roche (Western Conservatives), is overwhelmingly defeated; and the House rises at 12.45 a. m.

April 24.—Motion to go into supply. Geo. Taylor (Conservative), makes a disclaimer as to dealings in timber limits, and discusses the prices of drift bolts and crew bolts with a looseness that causes J. T. Schell to rise to correct him. Motion agreed to and public works estimates proceeded with. Much ado about a tender clock in the government building at Antigonish; and an expenditure of \$735 on a sidewalk. G. W. Fowler gives a campaign interlude on the political career of the minister of public works, who is harassed until 12.11 a. m., when the House adjourns.

April 27.—W. H. Bennett, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and J. G. Haggart (Conservatives), each question the minister of public works about dredging. Bill to amend the meat and canned foods act read a third time. Motion to go into supply. J. E. Armstrong (Conservative), speaks on the postal service, and the postmaster-general replies. Motion agreed to and the public works estimates are again taken up. Adjournment at 1.30 a. m.

April 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier moves the appointment of a committee to investigate Major Hodgins' charges. R. L. Borden (Conservative leader), interrogates the minister of marine and fisheries concerning Judge Casella's investigation. At the end of the two original tenders were in one handwriting shows that there was an attempt to put up a fraud on the government. He blames the government for having anything to do with people who would attempt anything of the kind; and alleges that certain prominent provincial politicians were connected with contractors who obtained government dredging contracts. This was, therefore, nothing but "graft." Other members of the opposition follow up the subject, and enter into general charges and insinuations of nepotism, favoritism, and graft. T. S. Sproule (Conservative), heads off to the Montcalm, the cost of whose tonnage was a subject of comment; and G. Taylor (Conservative), exclaims Merwin. Eventually Mr. Monk's proposal to put an end to the immigration bonus is taken up, and once more T. Chisholm (Conservative), lets his mind meander through the grimy thoroughfares of Glasgow and Dublin, from which, he says, the government gathers immigrants only to fill the hospitals, jails and penitentiaries of Canada. The Doukhobors are also paraded for the disfigurement of the government; and, finally, the old North Atlantic Trading Company—House rises at midnight, and adjourns for the Easter holidays.

April 29.—Supply. Committee still on public works estimates. Opposition fight every item. W. H. Bennett (Conservative), says the government had been extravagant over departmental furnishings, and bought only to give custom to the Eclipse and Office Supply Companies. April 30.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster (Conservative) wants to know what instructions had been given Messrs. Watson and Perron, Judge Casella's assistants. Motion to go into supply. R. L. Borden (Conservative leader), moves for another civil service commission to go into all the departments, again, which he moved until after one o'clock on the morning and negatived. R. L. Borden, at 1.30, interrogates the government on the removal of Doukhobors from Fort William to Yorkton. May 1.—Minister of justice lays on the table the instructions to Messrs. Watson and Perron. Motion to go into supply. R. S. Lake (Conservative), now raises the subject of the removal of the Doukhobors from Fort William, and there is a lengthy debate. Geo. Taylor (Conservative), criticizes the expenditure on fire extinguishers; and, when he is told that he is telling lies, and as some agitators, tears thicker in his throat, and sobs. Eventually the House gets into supply, and resumes consideration of the public works estimates, the opposition playing their old game of obstruction. Adjournment at 12.45 a. m.

May 4.—J. E. Armstrong (Conservative), inquires about dredging. Motion to go into supply. Conservatives raise to go into supply. R. S. Lake (Conservative), now raises the subject of the removal of the Doukhobors from Fort William, and there is a lengthy debate. Geo. Taylor (Conservative), criticizes the expenditure on fire extinguishers; and, when he is told that he is telling lies, and as some agitators, tears thicker in his throat, and sobs. Eventually the House gets into supply, and resumes consideration of the public works estimates, the opposition playing their old game of obstruction. Adjournment at 12.45 a. m.

May 6.—W. H. Bennett (Conservative), interrogates the minister of marine and fisheries respecting the appointment of Mr. Perron, counsel to assist Judge Casella. W. H. Bennett (Conservative), baits the minister of public works about dredging. Debate on the immigration bonus continues. April 24.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster (Conservative) elicits that J. G. Desbarats, previously director of the government shipyard at Sorel, was now acting deputy minister of marine and fisheries, in place of Col. Gourdeau, and J. G. McPhail, formerly assistant to the commissioner of lights, was now acting commissioner, in place of J. P. Fraser. R. S. Lake (Conservative), renews his inquiries concerning the pardon of the Fort William Doukhobors, and the minister of justice replies. After members of the opposition had put several other questions, so fruitless and purposeless as to justify the assumption that they were justified merely to waste time, the House resumed the debate on Mr. Monk's proposal to stop the bonus to booking agents for selected immigrants; and L. Robitaille (French nationalist) who had begun on the previous day, continued to comment unfavorably on the government's immigration policy, remarking that "A free ballot which was safe in the hands of our ignorant and degraded proletariat." "Will these alien races rule at the ballot box?" he asks. "Will they govern our great cities? What will be their rule? Will they be the dominant race? Will they be the faithful? The Church life? What will be their faith?" W. E. Cockshutt (Conservative), having spent much time on the Doukhobors, tries to show how solicitous he always is for the good of the Canadian workingman, and condemns the government's policy, because it harmed, he thinks, this special portion of life. But the next speaker, Ralph Smith, a real man's representative, tells the House how only a short time ago Mr. Cockshutt had urged the government to bring in skilled workmen to compete with Canadians. Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Before 1901, one in every five Canadians went to the United States. The labor of certain school lands for other Dominion lands; introduces a bill to authorize the payment to Saskatchewan and Alberta of a part of the assurance fund under the land titles act

May 7.—Dominion elections act amendment. May 8.—J. D. Reid (Conservative) asks for confirmation of the report that the ill-fated Montcalm had had a collision and sunk. Amen, Montcalm. Dead at last, if she isn't raised. Debate on the Dominion elections act amendment. Blockade of business, and a prospect of the service being without pay in a week.

May 11.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster (Conservative), questions the minister of marine concerning the collision and sinking of the Montcalm. Debate on the Dominion elections bill resumed. Adjournment at 12.55. May 12.—R. L. Borden (Conservative leader), makes his diurnal inquiry re Judge Casella's investigation of the marine and fisheries department. Dominion elections bill debate resumed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposes to have the lists in Manitoba, British Columbia, and Quebec prepared solely by judges, without the intervention of Dominion officials. Hon. Geo. E. Foster (Conservative), decries the proposal, the Manitoba lists as they stand, being good enough for his party.

May 13.—Resumption of the debate on the Dominion Elections bill, W. D. Staples (Conservative), recites Give me the Grand Old Union Jack, and panegyrics that noblest of men, Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, for his flag policy.

May 14.—Geo. Taylor (Conservative), inquires about the Montcalm. Hon. Geo. E. Foster (Conservative), discusses Judge Casella's investigation. The minister of the interior moves the third reading of a bill to authorize the exchange of certain school lands for other Dominion lands; introduces a bill to authorize the payment to Saskatchewan and Alberta of a part of the assurance fund under the land titles act

of 1894; and moves the second reading of a bill to amend the Yukon placer mining act. Bills to amend the exchequer court act and the railway act, respecting the constitution of the board of railway commissioners, receive their third readings. Adjournment at 11.30 p. m.

Canada's Resources

The Toronto Globe points out that "from Winnipeg to Edmonton is about 800 miles, more than three times the distance from Ottawa to Toronto. It has been stated that the Canadian Northern railway between these two points, with about 100 stations, will have a grain-shipping station at all but two of the hundred. In this area there are now probably more than 1,000,000 people, and the annual increase by immigration will approximate 150,000.

"The size of the region lying north of the Saskatchewan river is still less comprehended. From the international boundary to Edmonton is 212 miles, but from Edmonton to the mouth of the Mackenzie river in an air line is over 1,300 miles, about four times the distance from Toronto to Montreal.

"North from Edmonton about 400 miles as one travels, by the rivers is Fort Vermilion, on the Peace river, where there is a well-equipped, modern, electric-lighted flour mill. There is no doubt evidence that wheat has been grown about this point for many years successfully. North from here down the Peace river to the Slave river (which in this part might be navigated by large ocean steamships), is Fort Good Hope, which is just outside the Arctic circle. At this place—1,200 miles farther north than Winnipeg—excellent potatoes, cabbages and onions are grown.

"From Prince Albert on the North Saskatchewan (which is about 300 miles north of the international boundary), north 150 miles is Lac la Ronge, where there has been a Hudson Bay post and a Church of England mission for many years. Wheat has been grown successfully there for a number of years in succession, as well as all the ordinary garden vegetables. In the country 100 miles north of Lake Winnipeg and the North Saskatchewan, which the proposed railroad to Hudson Bay will cross, there is a great clay belt like that through which the Grand Trunk Pacific runs in New Ontario, estimated to contain at least 10,000 square miles, where all ordinary vegetables and hardier grains can be grown.

"There are yet other sources of wealth. About eleven years ago there was a report that the Athabasca, 200 miles north of Edmonton, a prospect hole looking for natural gas. The gas came in such force as to stop the operations, and this gas well, the largest known in the world, has been burning continuously ever since. Up and down the Athabasca, above and below this point, are the vast sands, along the banks, as they are called, which if utilized would furnish paving material in abundance. Moreover, there is indisputable evidence of enormous wealth in petroleum, which is oozing out, as it has done through centuries, from these strange deposits. In the vicinity of the river sands, along the Athabasca, are also extensive deposits of salt, where it can be taken from the surface in great masses, pure white.

"Along the bank of the lower Mackenzie for many miles are great areas of burning coal. When the discovery of this vast store, Sir James McLaughlin passed down about 1780, the same coal was burning, and it has never stopped since.

"The country is so large and so little known that no one could say what hidden sources of wealth there may be."

CANADA AND HER QUEEN CITY.

The presence of the Prince of Wales at the Quebec Tercentenary Celebrations in July will mark the growing interest which at last, post tot annos, Englishmen are beginning to take in that great Dominion of ours which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is the first time that the representative of King Edward, but as the visible embodiment of the deep-rooted sentiment of real affection which binds the Mother Country to her daughter-land. Only since the dawn of this century have we at all adequately realized the immense importance and stupendous magnitude of the part which Canada must play in the future history of the Empire. With her huge area, thirty times as large as that of the United Kingdom, and containing, among other trifles, the biggest wheat-field in existence, twenty-seven thousand square miles in size, her boundless resources in minerals, timber, and her rich soil and her magnificent and temperate climate, her prospects are brighter than those of any other country in the world. All that she wants is men, and above all, Englishmen. And there is plenty of room: She has three and three-quarter millions of square miles, and only about one and a half inhabitants to each of them, as compared with the five hundred and fifty odd per mile which cumber the ground in the old country. And she has got the Canadian Pacific Railway, which controls about thirteen thousand miles of railroad tracks, and is adding every year the length of iron road between London and Edinburgh, so that it is continually becoming easier for the manufacturer and farmer to send their goods to market. The thousands of Englishmen who will be attracted to Quebec by the celebrations, there to join in the entente cordiale between French and English Canadians which is one of the brightest features of our rule in the Dominion, will be able to travel in real comfort from Liverpool to Quebec, and from Quebec to the Pacific, without once straying from the all-red route of the C. P. R., passing by the way through some of the most magnificent scenery and some of the most thriving industries in the world. The lines are full to us in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage. That is a song which is true for all Canadians; and they are waiting for Englishmen to join them in singing it.—The World.

A Pittsburgh baby boy has been christened by his mother Roosevelt Connaught Edward Cesar Alfonso Wilhelm McNaughton.

Nothing Did Good

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-lives"

Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Jos. Rioux, a wealthy manufacturer of lumber in St. Moise. Madame Rioux is greatly esteemed in her home town and her testimonial in favor of "Fruit-a-lives" carries conviction with it, as it is entirely unsolicited.



St. Moise, Quebec.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets "Fruit-a-lives". I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver disease and severe constipation. I had constant pain in the right side and in the back and these pains were severe and distressing. My digestion was very poor, with frequent headaches, and I became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors but nothing did me any good, blotting continued. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-lives" I began to feel better, the dreadful pains in the right side and back were easier and when I had taken three boxes I was practically well.

(Sgd) MADAME-JOSEPH RIOUX.

"Fruit-a-lives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box — 6 for \$2.50 — or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

The Times Nature Club

A Morning Observation.

The other morning just as I was preparing to vacate my downy couch I heard a rapping, tapping sound outside my window. Up I jumped to see what or who was making the noise. On the street right in front of my window stands an electric light, and there about half way up was a little woodpecker hard at work on the smooth surface of the pole. How earnestly and vigorously he went at it! Now, an electric light pole does not seem at first sight to be a very nutritious article, and I could not help wishing that I could get a close view of Mr. or Mrs. Woodpecker so that I could see what he was eating and how he got it. Suddenly I recollected that I had an apology for a telescope in another room. Notwithstanding that the kitchen fire was waiting to be lighted, I secured the telescope and raising the window a little I sat down on the floor and resting the instrument on the sill, obtained a fine view of the woodpecker. It was a small bird, principally blackish with white spots, those on the wings being very distinct and regular. The feathers on the top of the head were a bright red. He would whack away at the wood so hard and so rapidly that I could not help wondering how he managed to stick on the pole, but his short legs, long, sharp claws, and the rough pointed feathers of his tail, which he pressed closely against the wood, kept him in place. He would run up and down the pole, backward and forward as easily as a fly. I watched him a while pecking away, with his head first on one side and then on the other. Then all at once he drew out a yellow worm and off he flew with it to his nest, I suppose. That could not have been far away, for he was soon back and hard at work again. I think he must have taken out about four or five worms when a prominent shoe dealer of Government street passed with his umbrella up, and Mr. Woodpecker flew off to some other succulent telegraph pole.

I was so interested in my little friend that I paid a visit to the museum to see whether I could identify him or not. Sure enough there was one just like him in one of the cases, and like many small people, or places, he had a long name to even up his importance. Here it is. If it is too long read it in instalments, with intervals for lunch: Dryobates pubescens Gardnerii, or Gardner's Woodpecker.

DONALD A. FRASER.

Value of Frogs.

Woodland, Wash., May 15th, 1908. Dear Nature Editor: I am much interested in the club and wish to help you with some observations of my own. Mr. Deasy certainly gave an interesting note on the toads. I wonder when he was in Victoria so long that he had not seen these little fellows, especially around the shores of Elk lake, the latter part of July and the first part of August. Why, I have actually seen thousands just after a rain.

What they live on I endeavored to find out when living in Saanich. Their chief food consists of those little black ground spiders. They catch them on the grass, or on the sidewalk, or on the curb. For the sake of the curious boys and girls, let me tell you of an incident that happened to an old friend of mine, a toad, a big fellow. I had him in the lower patch and after saw him at his vocation, but one day I lost him. We were clearing about fifty yards away and came across a huge snake. I noticed that it was large as one place in its body, so I decided to kill him and see what he had got. There I discovered my old friend the toad, partially digested. The old fellow had about 25 or 30 spiders in his stomach at the time of his death.

That law of nature by which one creature lives off the other in the animal and insect kingdom, is curious one. The spider lives on the fly; the frog on the spider; the snake on the frog, insects, worms, flies, etc.; the hawk lives on the snake; and so on, a wonderful provision of nature, that they shall not be over populous. We wonder there are not more of the species, especially when we know how they live.

I trust these few observations may be of help to your interesting column.

J. A. MARTINDALE.

Caterpillar Pest.

There are in the city just now more caterpillars than the farmers and gardeners like. What they need are more birds. There are in and around Victoria numbers of insect-eating birds, but not enough, yet the nests of the ones that are here are often robbed.

It may be thought that too much stress is being laid in these columns on the birds and their use to man, but the editor has no excuse to make. Almost every day his attention is drawn to some instance of the robbing of birds' nests and often of the young when in a half feathered condition. It is because of this that so much attention is paid to the subject.

Nature Study.

Attention has also been drawn by one or two readers of the club who are fond of the birds, to the fact that while a good deal of attention is paid in the schools to nature study in all its phases, there is not much work done in the intermediate and senior grades which would tend to give the pupils a love for outdoor life and a sympathy with the weaker things in life, such as the birds and insects. It is probable that this is not true in all the schools, but if it should be so in one, a remedy should be sought.

Song Sparrow.

The illustration used in this number is that of the nest of a dusky song sparrow. It was taken near the Saanich road about half a mile from the city. The blotches on the eggs are very definite, differing in this respect from the eggs of the white crowned sparrow which builds in similar situations and whose egg is about the same size and color. This nest was scarcely a foot from the ground among ferns and sticks.

Black as a Crow.

Is the crow good or evil? Is a question which will crop up every now and then. A few days ago a gentleman in the neighborhood of Esquimalt saw a crow carry off a couple of his chickens. Naturally he became somewhat antipathetic

to the dark feathered creature. While the crow does this sort of thing, taking as well numbers of young wild birds, yet he makes up for these discrepancies to some extent by devouring large numbers of insects. Speaking of this bird the Manitoba Free Press says in a recent number:

"Even the much maligned crow contributes his share of labor" in the preservation of crops, and according to the little text book on Prairie Agriculture, authorized by the advisory board of Manitoba, the crow is the farmer's best friend, destroying large numbers of cut worms. He also eats mice and gophers and other pests which give the farmer bad dreams, and the occasional young chicken appropriated by him weighs not at all against his services."

Holly Trees.

How many have noticed the holly trees which grow in the gardens in Victoria? Everyone has noticed them in a general way but how many have noticed that the prickly leaves are almost all near the bottom of the bushes? When the bushes are young they need the prickles all over to protect them. As they grow taller the upper parts of the trees no longer need the protection of the prickles and hence they disappear. These are the provisions of nature that set a person a-wondering.

Change of Color.

The query that appeared two weeks ago as to the reason for the animals



NEST OF DUSKY SONG SPARROW.

A Summer and Winter Resident of Vancouver Island.

and birds turning white in cold countries during the winter has caused a good deal of discussion although no one has so far had the temerity to put the theories on paper. The plumage of many birds and the fur of many animals changes as the autumn comes on. Horses, for instance, often become much more faded in appearance as the coat lengthens. Instead of changing from black to brown as the growth increases, there is no reason why in the same way the coat should not change from brown to white or light grey. The survival of those that change most would be accounted for by selection. Those live that change most, because they are better protected from their enemies.

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Cancer of the internal organs, such as the stomach, bowels, liver and womb, has been most successfully treated by the New Constitutional Remedy. There is no form of treatment which has yielded such uniformly satisfactory results, and the evidence of cures we possess is well worth investigating.

We want agents everywhere. Seven weeks treatment free.

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Parade in Plain Clothes Ordered for Friday Evening.

The latest orders issued by Col. Hall relative to the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., are as follows:

The following man having been duly attested is taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the number opposite his name: No. 311, Gunn, James Tyson.

The following non-commissioned officer having failed to satisfy the official commanding in the performance of regimental duties, is reduced to the ranks from this date: No. 251, Sergeant R. Barber.

The Bugle band will parade in the drill hall at 8 p. m. on Friday, June 5th, in plain clothes.

Co. Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Brayshaw will be range officer for Saturday, June 6th.

SIBERIA'S HIDDEN WEALTH.

A Siberian paper states that the inhabitants of Toksy district, at the extreme north of Primory, accidentally discovered recently in the mountains of the island of Shantar very rich veins of iron, mineral-bearing quartz and copper, and in some places sulphur. In the eastern part of the same island, close to the sea shore, they also found three springs of natural mineral water. The Siberian paper in question laments that these finds count for nothing, as Russia has no capital wherewith to work them.

IMPORTANT

The attention of consumers is called to the printed inside wrappers of SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES, which will be redeemed, as stated thereon, at the Company's offices at corner Princess street and McDougall avenue, Winnipeg, or 141 Water street, Vancouver.

Native Trees and Plants

Collected by Wild Flower Committee and Planted in Beacon Hill Park.

Attention has been drawn on several occasions to the work done by the Natural History Society in planting trees in the Beacon Hill park in this city. A list of these trees has recently been handed to the Times. They have all been planted since October of last year. The list shows that the society has been busy of late. May the good work continue, is the wish of many who are interested in having this one of the most beautiful cities on the continent, if not the most beautiful of all. The following is the list:

1. Arbutus (Arbutus Menziesii). Ten small ones, planted along the drive from Michigan street to the stone bridge, all in good healthy condition, except one, which has been pulled up and destroyed; collected from Cedar Hill and Admiral's road.

2. Dogwood (Cornus Nuttallii). Twenty-eight, mostly planted along the said drive, and all in good condition, except three, which have been pulled up by someone; collected from the neighborhood of Elk lake and Cordova bay.

Of the two pines growing in the vicinity of Victoria, the following have been collected: Scrub pine (Pinus contorta). Ten of these planted up on the rocks opposite South Park school. Several have been pulled up again and the remaining ones are not in a very healthy condition.

3. Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga Douglasii). Collected from near power house, Goldstream.

4. Flowering Currant (Ribes sanguineum). One planted near drive before mentioned. Collected from Cedar Hill.

5. Soap Berry (Shepherdia Caladensis). This is the plant that the Indians are in the habit of beating up with water and turn it out in a frothy condition. They then use it as a beverage. One planted near the flowering currant; growing well. Collected near Cedar Hill.

6. Manzanita (Arctostaphylos Tomentosa). One planted on top of hill, doing fairly well; moved rather late in the season. Collected near 17-mile post, B. & N. railway.

7. Pachystima Myrsinites. A lot of this scrub was planted at the top of the hill before mentioned, but has been pulled up again, mostly by children. Collected from Cordova bay and Saanich road.

8. Honeyuckle (Lonicera Hispidula). Planted among the rocks at the top of the hill; not doing very well. Collected from west bank of Saanich Island.

9. Choke Cherry (Prunus emissa). One planted on top of hill late in season; has died.

10. Hazel Nut (Corylorostrata). One planted on top of hill in December; died. Collected from near Goldstream.

In the enclosure, formerly used as a deer park, are several small spruce (Picea Stitchensii) and one yellow cedar (Cupressus Matkatensis), which should be moved before long. They were apparently donated to the park authorities some years ago.

The largest bed of salt in the world is said to have been discovered at Port Murray, Manitoba. It is 200 feet deep, and extends for 200 miles.

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A Second Gladstone

French Writer's Estimate of Mr. Asquith.

An interesting contribution to the current number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, is that of M. Augustin Filon, who discourses upon the career and character of "Mr. Asquith, the new British Premier." It is not for the first time that this French writer takes the British statesman for a theme, for he recalls that three years ago he wrote about Mr. Asquith in the Journal des Debats, and then justified the selection of his subject by observing that "perhaps it is time to familiarize our readers with the name, the character, and the ideas of a man who is shortly going to mount from the second rank to the first, and of whom much will be said between now and a few years hence." M. Filon does not recall these words in order to claim merit as a prophet, but to show that the event which has just placed the supreme control of the Liberal cabinet and of British policy in the hands of Mr. Asquith is not a surprise, but a fact expected by all, and reckoned upon for a long time.

M. Filon traces the career of Mr. Asquith from his Oxford days onwards to the present time. He considers that even within the past two years the new premier's talents have increased. The vigorous and clever logician of twenty years ago, the debater dreaded by his adversaries, has been transformed into a finished orator. From the retirement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is going to date for him a new phase of his career, full of perils but perhaps full of glory.

Mr. Asquith is compared by M. Filon with Villars, who said to Louis XIV.: "Sire, take me. I am of the only one of your generals who have always been fortunate in war." And Louis XIV. rendered superstitious by reverses, took the marshal as a fetish, and the day of Denain justified that inspiration. M. Filon thinks that if the English sovereigns chose their prime minister as the "grand Roi" chose his army chiefs, Mr. Asquith could very well have adorned King Edward in the language of Villars. Circumstances have always aided him, but, as is known, they only aid those who know how to take advantage of them. The fates have laid aside one after the other, for different reasons, all the leaders, actual or possible, of the Liberal party: Dilke, Morley, Rosebery, Harcourt, Campbell-Bannerman. But the fates would have labored in vain to open for him the road to power if their godchild had not shown himself, in advance, to be capable of exercising it.

The Coming Test. What will Mr. Asquith make of his high fortune? What will he be like while in power? What he has been up to now, and something more which is going to reveal his forces or weaknesses hitherto unsuspected by the public and perhaps even by the very person in whom they are discovered. Mr. Asquith arrives with a programme which is perfectly well known. It is known that he will make peace on the religious question; but not on the temperance question. As regards the House of Lords, M. Filon permits himself to believe that he will content himself with the concessions which that chamber is prepared to make under the influence of Lord Rosebery, who once more is going to extract the Liberal party from an embarrassing position. Home Rule is a question reserved. The present parliament will not expire until an effort has been renewed this time with better chances of success for the separation of church and state in Wales. Of course, no change of foreign policy is anticipated. As regards the social question, M. Filon says that by the measures which he has himself proposed as well as by those with which he has associated himself, Mr. Asquith has shown himself the partisan of state intervention, which many people regard not without reason, as the preface of collectivism. The proposal for old-age pensions is a still more decisive step in

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\$200.00 will be given to the person sending in the best last line.
50.00 to the person sending in the 2nd. best.
25.00 " " " " 3rd.
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And a Special Weekly Prize of \$5. for the Best Last Line Sent in Each Week

A GAIN, we give you a chance to share in the \$500 offered as prizes for the best last lines submitted for St. George's Baking Powder Limerick.

This second Limerick contest continues until May 31st. Nearly all cheap Baking Powders are made from alum. It is against the law to use alum in England. St. George's Baking Powder is made from 100% pure Cream Tartar. Use St. George's and avoid alum poisoning, indigestion and other stomach troubles. Get a can of St. George's and compete in the Limerick contest, but by all means use the Baking Powder and see for yourself how good it is.

CONDITIONS:

- Each week, a special prize of \$5.00 will be awarded for the best last line sent in that week. The Limericks, winning the weekly prizes of \$5, will also compete for the \$500.00 prizes.
- Carefully remove the trademark from the tin of St. George's Baking Powder by wetting the label with a cloth dampened in hot water (be careful not to get the baking powder damp). Paste or pin the trademark to the corner of the coupon in the space provided.
- Competitors may send in as many lines as they like, provided each is accompanied by a trademark cut from tin of St. George's Baking Powder.
- The Editor of The Montreal "Star" has kindly consented to act as judge, and all answers must be addressed to The Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal.
- All answers must be posted not later than May 31st, 1908. The names of the prize winners will be published in this paper as soon after that date as possible.
- No trademark, cut from our sample package, will be accepted.
- No personal explanations will be made, nor the receipt of limericks acknowledged.

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A young lady near Nanapanee
Said "Thank you, no Alum for me;
My cake must be pure
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I agree to abide by the decision of the Editor of The Montreal "Star" as final, and enter the competition with that understanding.

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Address this coupon, with St. George's trademark attached, and your line and name plainly written, to The Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal, before May 31st. If your dealer does not keep St. George's Baking Powder, send this coupon and we will tell you where it may be obtained.

\$5.00 Weekly Prize Winner

Week ending April 11—Mrs. H. Eccles, 96 d'Auteuil St., Quebec, P.Q.
Week ending April 18—Annie F. Scroggie, 86a Shuter St., Montreal.
Week ending April 25—Mrs. F. H. Wall, 294 Gwendoline St., Winnipeg.
Week ending May 2—Mrs. J. Wall, 234 Grand St., Charlottetown.
Week ending May 9—Miss Christine Davis, 71 Marlboro St., Brantford.
Week ending May 16—Miss J. McNeill, 62 Inglis St., Halifax, N. S.

that direction. However, it is generally anticipated that at a given moment he will turn round and hold in check those who would urge him farther forward. Mr. Asquith, says M. Filon, belongs to middle-class Radicalism, and middle-class Radicalism can, according to temperament, become the saviour of existing society or deliver it bound hand and foot to its destroyers. "To understand the new premier," says the French writer, "it is necessary to remember that he is not the disciple of Campbell-Bannerman, but of Gladstone. Asquith is a Gladstone without the absence of

Home Rule, without the emotional or imaginative side, without those strange flights which at times dazzled us, but which also at times caused the perfect equilibrium of his faculties to be doubted; a Gladstone in whose good sense is the dominating characteristic, but animated like his predecessor and his model, by a veritable passion for social reform, which must at the same time be moral reform; a second Gladstone who commences where the first finished. But perhaps I am mistaken, and Mr. Asquith will mount even higher

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"I was sick for five years. One doctor told me it was ulceration, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor, and advised an operation. No one knows what I suffered, and the bearing down pains were terrible.

"I wrote to my sister about it, and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"It has cured me of all my troubles and I did not have to have the operation after all. The Compound helped me to pass safely through Change of Life."

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Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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frame schoolhouse, with concrete foundation,
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of June, 1908.

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WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Secretary Sancho School Board,
Royal Oak P. O., B. C.

NOTICE.

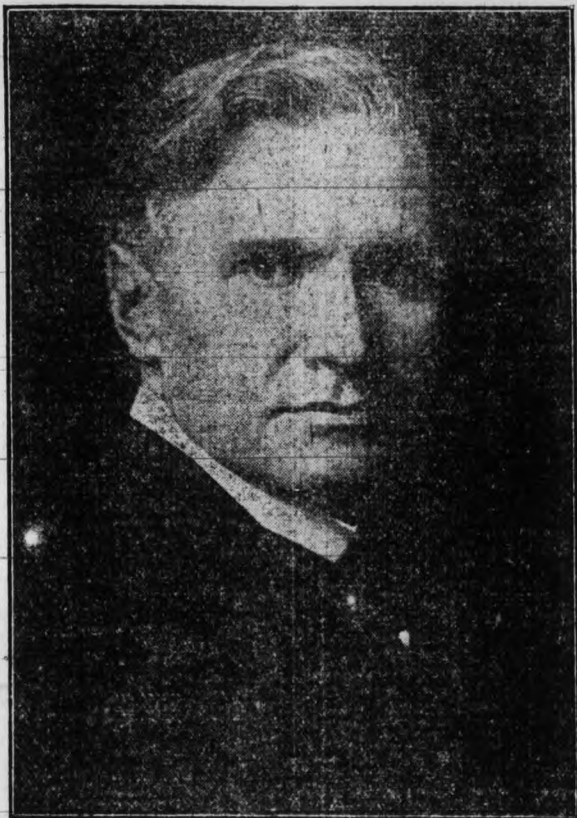
Notice is hereby given that I intend to
apply for a renewal of the retail liquor
license to sell spirituous and fermented
liquors on the premises known as the
Coach and Horse Saloon, situate on
Esquimalt road, Victoria, British Columbia.
Dated the 29th day of April, A. D. 1908.
HUGH SIMPSON.



On Monday Victorians will have an opportunity of hearing one of the great musical bodies. This is the New York Symphony Orchestra which comes here under Walter Damrosch's leadership. The concert tour is under the direction of London Charlton of New York, and the undertaking is one attended with many difficulties. Victoria is to be congratulated upon receiving a visit from the great musical body.

The New York Symphony Orchestra has risen in recent years to a place second to none among the few great orchestral organizations of the country. In size, equipment and efficiency it most takes rank with the famous symphonic bodies of the world, possessing a conductor, Mr. Walter Damrosch, whose years of splendid effort have won him

Orchestra to provide a suitable foundation for the first orchestra of its name that New York has ever had. The orchestra—the present New York Symphony—enlarged, reorganized and wonderfully strengthened—is now engaged by contract to meet every day for at least seven months in the year, devoting the mornings, to rehearsals, and the afternoon and evening to symphony concerts in New York and other cities. In this way the organization is constantly devoted to the cultivation of symphony music.



WALTER DAMROSCH.

Conductor of New York Symphony Orchestra, at Victoria Theatre, Monday Evening.

universal recognition as a leader of rare musical attainments.

The New York Symphony is an outgrowth of an organization formed many years ago by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, father of the present conductor, and it has passed through many vicissitudes in its struggle—at last successful—for supremacy among the permanent orchestras of the United States. Dr. Damrosch founded the Symphony Society in 1878, and remained its active head until his death in 1885, when his son—then but twenty-three years of age—succeeded him. Mr. Walter Damrosch carried on the work of his distinguished father for ten years, and then turned his activities exclusively to German opera. It was only last spring that the Symphony Society was reorganized by subscribers to the guarantee fund of the New York Symphony

who possess feelings of civic pride in music as in other things. It aims to attain the highest perfection possible in the rendition of symphony music, an end to reach which no effort is being spared. That the coming of this splendid organization and its brilliant leader will awaken unusual interest and win the hearty support that the importance of the engagement merits, is confidently expected.

John Drew.

Charles Frohman will present John Drew in his new play "My Wife," at the Victoria theatre, Thursday June 4th. He comes to Victoria at the very height of the greatest New York triumph of his career. For over four months he has played to crowded houses in the fashionable Empire theatre, and in his last nights there continued to show a popularity that was



JOHN DREW AND BILLIE BURKE,

In "My Wife," at Victoria Theatre, Thursday next.

limited only by the capacity of the play-house. "My Wife," which is a crisp, brilliant and constantly effective comedy in four acts from the French of Gavault and Charnay by Michael Morton, is the best play in which Mr. Drew has ever appeared.

It is a delightfully classy work, as light, bright and polished as one could desire an evening's entertainment of its kind. To its inherent fun-arousing qualities must be added the important fact that it is not only a genuine Drew play but that it furnishes the most satisfactory Drew part with which Charles Frohman's polished and versatile star was ever provided. The part is that of Gerald Eversleigh, who is the guardian of a beautiful young girl, Gerald is a man of the world, a typical forty-year-old bachelor, who is better-flying away existence in London. He is level-headed, witty, polished, agreeable and perfectly well satisfied with himself. One evening when he is about to dine in his rooms with some actresses and other friends, he is surprised to receive a visit from his pretty little ward, Trixie Dupre. Dissembling as best he can concerning his surroundings, he is further astonished to learn that Trixie comes to him with a startling proposition. She wants him to marry her for a year, he is to believe her husband during all that time, and at the end of a year let her get a divorce so that she can marry the man she loves, a young man who must leave next day for Morocco to be gone one year and whom she cannot marry before his departure owing to some legal obstacle. Gerald ponders the suggestion and tries to send the girl home, but she persists and finally he agrees to be her make-believe husband for a twelve-month. Their honeymoon in Switzerland, whither Trixie's solicitous parents followed them, yields a number of uncommon and amusing incidents. The play has a happy ending in real marriage.

The New Grand.

With what is generally pronounced the best entertainment in the history of the house, Manager Jamieson is presenting the New Grand at all performances this week, and the overflow audiences which are certain to pack both of the two closing shows to-night will make the total receipts for the week probably larger than those of any week since it opened. The big drawing cards are the great French, the famous juggler and impersonator; George Wilson, the best of all living minstrels, and the Great Santelli, the American Hercules. Other good items are Grace Darnley, acrobatic dancer and contortionist; Lola Herman, violinist; Thos. J. Price, in illustrated song, and a good set of moving pictures entitled "A Lord for a Day."

Another splendid bill has been secured for next week which will be headed by Mile. Marzella with her troupe of wonderful performing birds. Mr. Jamieson, who saw this act in Seattle last week, says it is the best bird turn that has been over the circuit yet. The featured performers include parrots, pigeons, cockatoos, macaocs and giant ravens, and the feats they accomplish must be seen to be believed. Mile. Marzella's handsome costumes, elaborate stage paraphernalia, and the variety of the numerous birds make a beautiful and striking stage picture. Other features will be the "Varsity" opera four, a fine singing quartette; Dick Fitzgerald and Hunter Wilson, singing comedians; Edward McWade and Margaret May, assisted by Fred S. Campbell, in a vaudeville novelty entitled "An Emergency Act"; Monahan and Sheahan, musicians, soloists and vocalists; Thos. J. Price, singing the illustrated song "Somewhere"; new moving pictures entitled "Cupid's Pranks"; and the "Spring Song" by G. Merkel as an overture by the orchestra.

Another Modern Miracle Paralysis Permanently Cured

The Sufferer Paralyzed From Waist to Feet—Encased in Plaster of Paris for Nine Months—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure After Four Doctors Had Failed—The Cure Vouched for by a Well Known Clergyman.

Paralysis, no matter how slight, is a terrible affliction, but to be paralyzed from waist to the feet, to be a helpless cripple, totally dependent upon what others do for you, is a condition as wretched as man could possibly bear. Such was the state of Mr. Alan J. McDonald, of Rice Point, P. E. I. For over a year he was a helpless invalid. He was paralyzed from his waist to his feet, and for nine months lay in bed encased in a plaster of paris cast. Four of the best doctors in Prince Edward Island were unable to help him and he seemed doomed to a life of misery and despair. But hope came to him when he read of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for other sufferers from paralysis. He procured a supply of the Pills and began taking them. Gradually they broke the chain of disease that bound him, and filled his whole body with new blood, life and vigor. Mr. McDonald says: "I am a farmer and in consequence have a great deal of hard work to do. One day while about my work I injured my back, but at the time I paid little attention to the injury and continued my work. As time went on, though, the pain became more severe and I soon found myself unable to lift anything, no matter how light. It was not long before I had to stop work altogether and consult a doctor. He treated me, but his treatment did not help me, and I rapidly grew worse. I had to take to my bed, and in the hope that my spine might receive strength I was encased in a plaster of paris cast. This did not help me, and I could feel the paralysis slowly creeping over me till I was totally paralyzed from my waist to my feet. I lost all control over my bowels and bladder, and my legs had no more feeling than if they were made of wood. Three other doctors tried to cure me, but their treatment also was a failure, and for over eleven months I lay in bed unable to move. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were then advised, and I was shown testimonials of others who had been cured of paralysis through them. I bought a supply, and in less than

three months they made a remarkable change in me. I was able to get out of bed and crawl along the floor on my hands and knees. Gradually my limbs became stronger. Soon I could walk with the aid of a cane, and inside of nine months after I had begun the use of the Pills I was totally cured, and once more able to do light work. Now I am as strong as ever I was and can do my work about the farm without the least trouble. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are without an equal, for, besides my own case, I know of two other cases of paralysis cured by them. Two young girls who had been crippled and whom I advised to try the Pills."

In corroboration of what Mr. McDonald says, the Rev. D. MacLean, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes: "I visited Mr. McDonald many times during his illness. He was attended by three or more doctors and put in plaster paris, and everything imaginable which might be of benefit was done for him, without success. He had lost all power in his body from his waist down, and I think he was nearly a year under treatment before he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was with him the day he first moved his big toe, and from that time on he gradually improved, and for the last few years he has been perfectly well. I can vouch for the cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effected in his case."

If you are sick and the treatment you are now taking does not help you, give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. They have cured thousands after doctors and other medical treatment had hopelessly failed. These Pills actually make new, rich, red blood, feed the starved nerves and bring health and strength to every part of the body. This is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such apparently hopeless cases as Mr. McDonald's, and it is why they have cured thousands and thousands of sick, discouraged people in every part of the world. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Programme of Symphony Orchestra

At Victoria Theatre, Monday.

Part I.

1. Overture—"Mignon"..... Thomas
"Mignon," Thomas' most successful opera, was first given in Paris in 1866, and straightway attained great popularity, which has endured to this day; New York hearing several presentations of it this past season at the Manhattan opera house. The overture, a most attractive and deservedly popular concert number, is made up of certain themes from the opera: The short introduction, a slow movement, gives us Mignon's beautiful song, "Know'st Thou the Lullaby?" This being followed in turn by the spirited and brilliant polonaise sung by the soprano in the second act, which brings the work to a close.

2. Symphony No. 4 in D Minor..... Schumann
1. Rather slowly; lives.
2. Romance; rather slowly.
3. Scherzo; lively.
4. Lively.

Of Schumann's four symphonies this is the most remarkable, most complete, best balanced; the one in which the motives seem the most beautifully developed, without unnecessary details. It unfolds itself with a fantastic that does not exclude logic. The abounding melody is spontaneous, free and natural. While the work is divided into the traditional four movements, it is intended to be performed without any appreciable break in its continuity, only the briefest pause being permitted between the movements. While this rule is not strictly regarded by all interpreters, there can be no doubt whatever as to the composer's intentions.

3. Aria—"Il re pastore"..... Mozart
Mme. Hissem de Moss.
(Violin Obligato, Mr. Salslavsky.)

Part II.

4. Overture—"Tannhauser"..... Wagner
The Overture to Tannhauser has been for nearly half a century Wagner's most popular orchestral work. The overture is descriptive and symbolic of the eternal world contest between the spiritual and the physical, these being expressed by the "Chorus of the Pilgrims" and the "Venusberg" music, respectively. The background of the opera, which is laid in the XIII Century, is the story of the Knight Tannhauser, who was condemned to eternal damnation by the Pope for having fallen a victim to the charms of Venus, but who is saved by the prayers of the pure maiden, Elizabeth.

5. (a) Valse lente, (b) Pizzicati..... From "Sylvia"..... Delibes
6. Solo—"Elsa's Song on the Balcony" from Lohengrin..... Wagner
Mme. Mary Hissem de Moss.
7. March—Slav..... Tchaikowsky
Tchaikowsky's "March-Slav" is one of the most characteristic and stirring compositions. Like most of Tchaikowsky's works it is based on folk songs of the Russian people. It begins with a weird funeral dirge, like the lament of the heroes lost in battle, but gradually the dirge changes into a furious war song, and like a great army we seem to see the various races comprising the great Russian empire passing in battle array before us, all being finally united under the strains of the beautiful Russian national anthem.

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It is the intention to open Branch Offices at various points from time to time as opportunity arises.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR STOCK.

The Stock Books of the Bank of Vancouver are now open for the subscription of the Capital Stock at the Provisional Offices of the Bank at the corner of Pender and Homer Streets, Vancouver, B. C., and also at the offices of Mitchell, Martin & Co., 643 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

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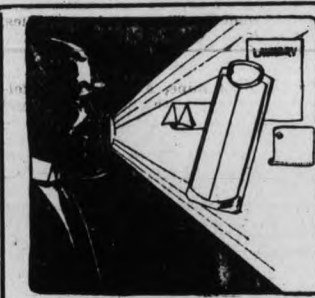
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VICTORIA WATER WORKS

TENDERS FOR STEEL PIPE AND PUMPING PLANT

Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned, from whom specifications may be obtained, will be received up to 4 p. m. on Monday the 15th June, 1908, for supplying and laying—certain steel riveted pipe, also the supplying and installing in the Yates Street Pumping Station—
2 ELECTRIC-DRIVEN
POWER PUMPS
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. W. NORTHCOOT,
Purchasing Agent for the City of
Victoria.
City Hall, 5th May, 1908.

Court of Revision

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first sitting of the Annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Victoria will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 23rd day of June, 1908, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C.,
May 21st, 1908.

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Among the Churches

Church of England.—At a recent meeting of the vestry the following officers were elected: Church wardens, C. Provis, C. L. Foster; lay delegates to the synod, Messrs. Bridgman, Boggs; representatives to the rural deanery conference, Messrs. Pomeroy, McKenzie and Carey; church committee, Messrs. Capt. Gaudin, Boggs, McKennie, Pomeroy, Estick, Sedger, Martin, Barton, Eyles, Harro, Fort and Pownall.

To-morrow morning the Rev. A. J. Hall, pioneer missionary of the Pacific coast, will preach. Mr. Hall went to Fort Rupert, at the north of Vancouver Island, in 1878, and in 1882 was transferred to Alert Bay, where he has been ever since doing most successful work among the Indians. He studied the language of the Indian tribes and labored to translate the Bible into their tongue. In 1882 a translation of the Gospel of Matthew was published, and as the years passed by many other portions of scripture were translated into the Indian's in their mother tongue. For this work the late Archbishop Benson conferred the Lambeth degree of B.D. upon Mr. Hall in 1894. On Thursday evening last Mr. Hall gave an address to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and there will be many glad of the opportunity to hear this pioneer to-morrow.

He will preach, as announced above, in St. Saviour's church in the morning and in St. John's church in the evening. The Rev. Mr. Ard and the congregation of St. John's will have a hearty welcome for Mr. Hall.

The Rev. R. Emmett, of St. Saviour's church, and others, spent a very profitable week in Portland, Ore., attending the sessions of the primary council of the eighth missionary department of the Anglican church. The dioceses of the Pacific coast are united in this department and a convention was held from May 20th to 22nd. There were eight bishops present and a large number of clergy and laity. The bishops of Oregon, California, Nevada, Salt Lake, Utah, Idaho, Eastern Oregon, Spokane and Olympia were in attendance, and all took part in the sessions. Bishop Nichols, of California, and Bishop Spalding, of Salt Lake, were always welcome on the platform. Both are powerful and interesting speakers and always obtained a good hearing. The visitors from British Columbia were delighted with the reception tendered them, and speak in high terms of praise concerning the gathering. It was an inspiration to listen to the debates and the public meetings were a source of inspiration and power. The questions discussed were those relating to the missionary effort and policy of the church, and covered a wide range of vision.

Reformed Episcopal.—Church of Our Lord. The Rev. Rev. T. W. Gladstone will preach to-morrow evening, from the text, "Abide with us; for it is towards evening and the day is far spent." Mrs. Hinton will assist in the musical part of the service and will sing Burnett's "Abide With Me." This being the first Sunday after Ascension, the service will be of an interesting nature. The Ascension day services last Thursday were well attended. Morning prayer was held at 11 o'clock, followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and in the evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. T. W. Gladstone gave an address on "The Purpose of John's Gospel." Bishop Cridge held the usual Bible reading at his residence yesterday at 3:30 p. m. Congregational.

First Church.—A very successful social was given by the Men's Own Bible class last Wednesday evening. The members of the class entertained the Young People's Society of Willing Workers, and a very enjoyable time was spent. There was an interesting programme, a feature of which was the pianoforte playing of Mr. Strong, a newcomer to the city. Mr. Strong gave two selections of his own composing in masterly style and was most heartily enjoyed.

Next Monday the Young People's Society hold a devotional meeting and the subject will be "A Time for Prayer."

Presbyterian.—St. Andrew's.—The Rev. D. A. MacRae, of Vancouver, will preach in St. Andrew's church to-morrow. Next week the Rev. M. P. Talling, Ph.D., will return from Toronto and take up the work in connection with the pastorate of St. Andrew's church until Mr. Clay comes back to the city. Mr. Talling will accompany Mr. Talling and they will make their home in the city for some months.

First Church.—The Rev. Dr. Russell, the noted Y. M. C. A. evangelist, will preach in the First Presbyterian church to-morrow morning. Dr. Russell is a powerful speaker and is most successful as a pulpit orator. The pastor, Dr. Campbell, will occupy the pulpit at night.

The First Presbyterian Club has closed its regular meetings for the summer months, but arrangements will be made for occasional picnics and summer outings, during the warm weather. St. Paul's, Victoria West.—The quarterly communion service will be held on Sunday week at the close of the regular morning service.

L. M. Miller, superintendent of the Presbyterian Indian boarding school at Ahousaht, is at present in the city on business connected with his office.

Miss McNeill, matron of the Ahousaht boarding school for Indians, passed through the city yesterday on her way East, where she will spend a well-earned vacation.

Methodist.—Metropolitan.—There were record crowds at the parade service last Sunday morning, in connection with the Sons of England and kindred societies. The services were very successful indeed and the patriotic sermon preached by the pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, was greatly enjoyed by many.

The visit of the Rev. Dr. Chown created considerable interest on the "Moody of South Africa," and his sermon last Sunday evening was listened to with delight and profit. A generous offering was given to the temperance and moral reform work of the Methodist church.

To-morrow evening the Rev. Dr. Russell, the noted Evangelist, will

preach. Dr. Russell is called the "Moody" of South Africa and his services have attracted great numbers wherever he has been.

On Monday evening next the Epworth League will tender a farewell social to the Rev. G. K. B. Adams, who leaves in a few weeks for Winnipeg.

Centennial.—Last Sunday the congregation was delighted to have a visit from two of the missionaries of the Methodist church in the morning, after the regular service the Rev. W. H. Pierce, missionary to the Indians at Kishlak, and an Indian himself, addressed the congregation telling of the great need for a teacher in the school at Kishlak. So intense and earnest was his appeal that at least one volunteer for the work was found among the Christian young people of the church, and others were stirred to a sense of their responsibility in the matter of carrying the gospel to those who have not the same privileges as the people of this city.

In the evening W. H. Gibson, who went out from Centennial church seventeen years ago as a missionary to the Indians, spoke at an informal reception which was held in the school room after the usual service. Mr. Gibson told the story of his work at Bella Coola, where he had ministered not only to the Indians but to Norwegians and other foreigners, as well as to his own countrymen. Mr. Pierce and Mr. Gibson left last night on the steamer Venture for their northern work.

The ladies-aid of Centennial church are planning for a congregational reunion to be held on June 10th. It is hoped to make the affair very successful from a social point of view.

Victoria West.—Last Sunday being the 24th of May, the services were of a patriotic nature in Victoria West Methodist church. The pulpit was very prettily decorated with red, white and blue flowers and a couple of flags which were draped below the flowers, added the patriotic touch to the decoration. The evening sermon was appropriate to the occasion.

The Rev. H. S. Hastings, who has been visiting friends in Victoria West since his return from the conference at Vancouver, left yesterday morning for his home at Cumberland.

Baptist.

Calvary.—The Rev. Chas. Durdon, of Harvard Beach, Mich., will preach to-morrow evening in Calvary church. Mr. Durdon is a Victoria boy, having left here to attend the Woodstock college, and since his graduation has accepted the pastorate at Harvard Beach. In the afternoon he will address the Sunday school in the Baptist mission, Victoria West. Mr. Durdon is being taken in the visit of Mr. Durdon, who heard the call of the church during the pastorate of Mr. Victor in Calvary church. The many friends who remember him will be glad of the opportunity to hear a sermon from this son of Victoria, who has entered into the work of the ministry. The services of Calvary church are held in the Victoria hall on Blanchard street.

Central.—To-morrow morning the Rev. Chas. Durdon will preach in Central church. It is expected that there will be a large attendance at the service.

There will be an interesting meeting of the Young People's Union of Central church on Monday next in Harmony hall. A "sermon class" will be held and three sermons will be preached for the purpose of receiving the friendly criticism of those who listen. Those who are to preach on Monday evening are: W. Middleton, F. G. Porteous and Gordon McKenzie. The idea of the meeting is to help develop the latent pulpit ability that is in the church and the evening should be both profitable and interesting.

Next Thursday evening a Baptismal service will be held. The meeting will take place in Emmanuel church, which has been kindly loaned for the occasion. It is expected that a large number will receive the rite of baptism.

STREAM OF FOUL FICTION.

Speaking at Oxford town hall, Father Bernard Vaughan denounced what he called "the putrid stream of foul fiction." He had before him three novels sent him by a leading professional man, and after a glance at the unclean things he could endorse the diagnosis of his friend and exclaim: "Plague-breeding products!"

Was it not high time that some kind of censorship should be exercised in articles of mental as well as of bodily consumption? He declared that the garbage which was being served out to the youth of this country between its hours of work and play, was of gambling and golfing, was spreading among them a plague, which he could only describe as the Black Death.

YOU MELANCHOLY WOMEN.

Can't even sleep—restless day and night—brooding over imagined trouble all the time. The disease isn't in the brain, but in the blood, which is thin and innutritious. Do the right thing now and you'll be cured quickly. Just take Ferrozone; it turns everything you eat into nourishment, consequently, blood containing lots of iron and oxygen. Fortifies, energizes, invigorates, muscle, nerve—strengthens in a week, cures very quickly. You'll live longer, feel brighter, be free from melancholy if you use Ferrozone. Fifty cents buys a box of this good tonic (fifty chocolate coated tablets in every box) at all dealers.

BASKETS FULL OF HANDS.

In the Brussels Chamber M. Lorand asked if the government denied the stories of Congo natives having had their hands cut off. The minister of justice replied: "These are native practices. The Congo Free States has never had hands cut off."

M. Lorand continued: "Quite so; but that practice was tolerated. The blacks under the charge of the state brought to the white officers baskets filled with severed hands." He admitted that these practices had disappeared, but added that nowadays they went to Indian lengths in the treatment of native women.

WESTERN SYNODS OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Visitor From East Tells of Spirit Shown at Different Gatherings.

"I enjoyed it very much but the time was altogether too short for so long a trip. It would have been a great delight to visit a number of the congregations in Alberta and British Columbia, but of course I had to get back for the meeting of the foreign mission committee. By and by I shall hope to return and give more time," says Rev. R. P. McKay in the Presbyterian.

"You noticed changes in the last few years?" "Yes, Calgary and Edmonton and Vancouver are becoming splendid cities. Edmonton and Strathcona have the framework of a great provincial metropolis. The streets are broad and well paved; the public buildings imposing; the new university, under way with good equipment, and superb location, and withal the magnificent Saskatchewan Valley, which will be a perpetual delight to a very God-fearing man, and especially to a city located in the plains. I had seen Calgary and Vancouver before and was prepared for what I saw, but Edmonton I had not seen and it was a surprise."

"You did some preaching of course?" "Yes, I had three Sundays and preached three times in Calgary, three times in Edmonton and four times in Vancouver. The people in the West go to church, the churches are full, and they have some good churches. Clark in Calgary, McQueen in Edmonton, and McGillivray, Wilson, and Fraser in Vancouver, have congregations scarcely second to the best in Toronto, and other congregations are rapidly overtaking them. Their smaller churches are full and looking towards expansion. I was also struck with the space given the churches by the press. The Sabbath services are regarded as good copy, which is evidence of public interest and favor."

"How did the synods go about their work?" "That was also something of a surprise. I had the impression, wherever it came from, that in the West they were disposed to be somewhat iconoclastic, rather untrained in debate, ever kicking over the traces. The impression was mistaken. I am glad to say, the discussions were temperate and thoughtful, the utterances of men under a sense of responsibility dealing with numerous problems. Once in a while there was evidence of inexperience in the methods of church courts, but on the whole the business was orderly and carried on with becoming dignity."

"I notice that at Edmonton there was a breeze in connection with the new Theological College in Vancouver." "A slight breeze, not at all reaching the velocity of a cyclone, which the West is familiar with. Principal McKay made a statement as to the plans and prospects of the college, in his own genial way and his genial smile is one of his valuable assets. In his statement he suggested that the Western provinces, Alberta and British Columbia, might be regarded as the special constituency of the Vancouver College, and a resolution afterwards submitted endorsing that view. Principal Patrick was present and was asked to express his judgment. It placed him in a rather awkward position, but he got up and quietly and frankly stated that in his judgment the general assembly did not intend the assignment of territory. This was long was established by the assembly as he thought on the distinct understanding that British Columbia had undertaken to finance it. After that, McKay expressed his willingness to have the motion withdrawn, that the Vancouver College is not a college of simply one or two provinces, but a college of the whole Presbyterian church, as all other colleges are, that whilst he had faith in the liberality of British Columbia, he looked for some such share of the sympathy and support of the whole church to the college."

"What are the prospects for the college?" "Very good, indeed. They have purchased a large building with ample accommodation for some years to come, in the residential part of the city, which will prove a good investment when the time comes for enlargement. The ladies of Vancouver took hold and fitted it up splendidly, and the public opening was on Monday night. It was a regret to me that I had to leave Vancouver on Monday afternoon and thus unable to attend the public reception. I am told that seven of Vancouver's wealthy citizens have guaranteed a thousand a year each for its support. That goes far in fulfillment of their pledge, but financing a college is a big contract, and they will require generous outside support. Apart from the question of the multiplication of colleges, upon which there is room for division of opinion, there is no doubt that British Columbia has vast resources in the future that should be carefully cultivated by the church."

"What is the present attitude of Western synods to the union question?" "I am personally in favor of union, and so am perhaps disposed to be too optimistic, but I think the attitude is decidedly hopeful. The Manitoba synod, I am told, was almost unanimous in favor, only two voting against. Of course I was not present and cannot speak of the temper of the discussion, which sometimes reveals more than the mere vote. The Alberta synod did not discuss the question of union on its merits. Principal Patrick made a statement, with his usual clearness, outlining the action of the union committee. As far as the synod passed a resolution asking that the church be kept fully informed, and reserving their judgment until the time comes for definite action. Whilst it is clear that at the present time the synod is divided, yet the tone of the discussion was all that could be desired, they are open-minded, and will when the proper time comes bring both conscience and intellect to bear upon the problem. The synod of British Columbia treated it

in much the same way, but whilst asking that the church be kept fully informed, urged that more attention be given to present co-operation, with a view to better acquaintance and it might be to ultimate union. Whilst the resolution gave emphasis to federation, one of its promoters acknowledged that it kept one eye open towards union. This resolution was adopted in order to secure unanimity, yet another resolution recognizing the seeming practicability of union so far as negotiations have gone, received the support of a considerable minority. The fact is that the members of the synod of British Columbia, like all other synods, are earnestly seeking to know what is best in the interest of truth and righteousness, and they will act according to their convictions in due time. One thing all are agreed upon is that the church must be fully informed. There must be no withholding of facts, and that is in accord with the mind of the union committee and especially of Principal Patrick, the convener. The experiences of Scotland are a whole lesson that has been fully learned."

"How is mission sentiment in the West?"

"As is usual at synods and assemblies, Thursday night was given to home missions and Friday night to foreign missions. The home mission night was excellent in both cases. More time was given at the B. C. synod, and addresses given by McAuley and Thomson of the loggers' mission, by Mr. Findlay from the mountains, and by Dr. Pringle of the Yukon, were as refreshing as can be heard anywhere."

"I cannot say so much for the foreign mission night, because I was myself the only speaker. Yet they kindly bore with me and passed cordial resolutions. The West has not yet fostered between itself in the way of giving for work beyond themselves, but they acknowledge and regret it, and speak of a better day coming. All I spoke to privately, both men and women, especially the women, lamented their self-centred life, and that any spirit of antagonism ever existed or was ever fostered between home and foreign missions. By and by the mists shall clear away, and the clearer vision will come, of what duty is."

"What other subjects of interest were up for discussion?"

"Dr. Shearer addressed both synods on temperance and moral reform, and Mr. Rochester represented the Lord's Day Alliance, and these are living subjects, getting more alive every day. The fact is that the world, the flesh and the devil are having a pretty hard time, with these fellows in hot pursuit. Not only the synods, but also leading statesmen are with them, and the thing is going."

"How does the country look?"

"The weather has been cold, and very little growth so far on this side of the mountains. Miles upon miles of crocus were in bloom on the prairie, and that is worth going to see. Then the mountains are glorious as ever. Whether in the drapery of fleecy clouds on a dark day, or glittering in the eternal sunlight, they are ever the same—beautiful. His mercies are like mountains great."

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DANGERS OF LONDON STREETS.

The fact that the London City Corporation have decided to construct subways underneath the city approaches to Blackfriars bridge shows that the authorities are alive to the risk a pedestrian has to undergo in the streets of London to-day.

The reports of the London Metropolitan commissioner of police for the years 1904 to 1906 show that the number of people who are killed or injured in the streets is on the increase. The figures for London, excluding the city, were:

	Killed	Injured
1904	134	9,121
1905	157	10,260
1906	185	12,237

The vehicles principally concerned in these accidents were:

	Cabs	Vans	Omni-buses	(Horse)
1904	16	65	30	
1905	28	71	39	
1906	59	64	34	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS IN WINNIPEG

Canadian Presbyterian Workers Will Gather Next Week.

The thirty-fourth annual session of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada, will be held in the city of Winnipeg commencing Wednesday, June 3rd. The meetings will be held in Knox church each day until all the business is transacted. This is the third time that the assembly has met in Winnipeg. The first was as long ago as 1887, the next 1897, so that eleven years intervene between the last visit of the Presbyterian lawmakers and the present one. There will be between four and five hundred delegates present and they will come from all over Canada. There will also be some of the missionaries of the church from foreign lands present, one of the most notable being the Rev. Mr. Gould, who succeeded the late Dr. MacKay in Formosa. Representatives of the Presbyterian church in England and the United States will bring greetings to the Canadian church, and other denominations will also send delegates to address the assembly.

The present moderator is the Rev. Robert Campbell, pastor of St. Gabriel's church, Montreal. The Rev. Dr. Duval, of Winnipeg, is spoken of as a likely man to receive the honor of the moderatorship this year. He has been nominated by many of the synods of the church. Dr. Duval is one of the pioneers of Knox church since 1888. The retiring moderator will preach the opening sermon on June 3rd, the first session of the assembly, and this will be his last duty in his official capacity.

The delegates from the Victoria Presbytery to the assembly are the Rev. J. M. Millar, of Nanaimo; the Rev. J. McMillan, of Ladysmith; and Thornton Fell and Walter Walker, elders.

The Rev. Robert Murray, editor of the Halifax Presbyterian, and a hymn writer of note, will be one of the prominent men present during the session. The Rev. Dr. R. P. MacKay, secretary of foreign missions, will report upon his recent trip around the world and will watch the matters of peculiar interest to his department. Many matters of great importance to the church will be discussed, and the assembly promises to be of unusual interest.

DEGENERATE BOOKS.

Dr. Clifford Says the Young Must Be Protected—"Resist Impurities."

Following up Father Vaughan's strong denunciation (in London) of the degenerate tendency in certain classes of modern literature, a press representative called upon Dr. Clifford with the object of obtaining the views of the Free Church leader on the methods by which the evil may be counteracted. "I get very little time," said Dr. Clifford, "for reading novels, and what few I do read I take care are of the best. My reading is of a more serious character."

"I cannot speak with any authority about these purring books, for they have not come under my notice. But I should very strongly resist any impurity in the means of communicating with the young mind."

Dr. Clifford was shown the report of the interview with Father Bernard Vaughan which appeared in yesterday's Chronicle. "I hardly endorse his conclusion that it is the business of every right-minded citizen to uproot what is foul, to foster what is fair, to hate what is wrong, to love what is right—that so the social organism may be maintained in health, vigor and beauty."

"But," continued the doctor, "with regard to the question as to the best way of doing it I imagine that it is by using our utmost endeavors to encourage good reading. I don't think, speaking generally, that people want to read these books you speak of. Of course, they will read anything that is put before them, but they are a class by themselves—a class not, I am glad to say, representative of the strength of England."

"I do not think a censorship of the press is desirable. The establishment of such a censorship would have the effect of advertising the books that we, above all, do not want to be advertised. You see, there would have to be a sort of index of these 'undesirables,' and the publicity that would be given to them by singling them out would only serve the unworthy object for which the book is written."

"This publicity would have quite the opposite tendency to stopping the sale of that so-called literature. It would simply create or foster the appetite for it. No, we must take care of the young men and women, and show them the harm they will be doing by feeding their minds on such unwholesome food. We have already, as you know, an excellent institution, which exists for this object—the National Home Reading Union, of which Dr. Paton is the director."—English Exchange.

BEST STYLE OF SINGING.

A few words now as to the style of singing I think best for young singers to adopt. It is difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule. Personally, I studied according to the French method. Experience has, however, made me sure that the best method of producing the voice is the Italian. A singer should learn to bring out the voice freely, naturally, and the method that teaches natural singing, free from tricks and mannerisms, and forcing, is, in my opinion, the right one.

Be good-tempered; don't worry; do everything to ensure success, but don't forget life has many walks, and if the operative pathway be too difficult, try another one; cultivate a sympathetic soul—a song sung without sympathy is not worth listening to.—From "How to Succeed as a Singer," by Madame Pauline Donalda, in The Girl's Realm.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THE DIFFERENCE IN RELIGIONS.

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 31st is: "Jesus Risen from the Dead." John xx: 1-18.

By William T. Ellis.

He is a bold scientist who will affirm anything in the physical world as final: within the present generation new elements have been discovered in earth, air and sun, and marvelous new forces in nature. With so many unexpected discoveries being made it behooves us all to be modest.

The physicist who said, fifteen years ago, that the resurrection of the dead is a physical impossibility was heard with great respect. Just now the open-minded world is listening to what science is saying concerning the unexplored field of psychic phenomena. Sir Oliver Lodge has committed himself to the proposition that science has fairly well established the reality of a life after death.

In this present month's newspapers we read a dispatch from Paris wherein the eminent French scientist, Camille Flammarion, declares that "the human being is still a mystery to physiologists and psychologists alike; he is endowed with unknown psychic and physical qualities, the discovery of which will constitute the future glory of science." When science talks that way it is not for the laity to dogmatize about the impossibility of a resurrection.

Theology and Life.

It is true that the resurrection of Jesus has become one of the great battle-grounds of present-day theology. From this the scholars and trained thinkers may not shrink, although it may be remarked in passing that the discussion should be carried on in the study, the school room and the theological magazine, and not in the pulpit. One cannot help surmising, in this connection, that at this acute period there may be revelations concerning the resurrection of the dead that will confute sceptical science, even as it has so frequently and so opportunely been put to confusion in the past.

All that is for the theologians. The plain people find other arguments for their faith in the resurrection. They know that nineteen hundred years ago there was some event in history which caused men to throw away their calendars and to give history a new starting point. Every time we write "A.D." we testify to our faith in the resurrection. They know, also, that there is no source of comfort quite like this truth of a risen, conquering Christ. So they reserve their most jubilar music, and their most beautiful flowers, and their finest raiment for the day that

celebrates the conquest of humanity's arch-enemy. There is solace for every sorrow in the thought of Easter.

"Lift up your heads, ye sorrowing ones, And be ye glad of heart; For Calvary Day and Easter Day—Earth's saddest day and gladdest day—Were just one day apart."

Christianity's Peculiar Characteristic. The old Romans were amazed at the joyfulness with which the early Christians faced death. They could not understand a faith which made men and women manifestly happy in the presence of the worst torments. "Behold, how these Christians die!" they cried; and, beholding, became Christians themselves. To this day there are joyous Christian funerals; the resurrection faith wipes all tears away.

All over the world one may distinguish Christians from pagans by the peace and joy which radiate from the faces of the former. The hopelessness of heathendom touches a beholder's heart. There is an irrepressible sadness upon the faces of the aged in particular.

Against this background there shines out one luminous truth, which is an unanswerable argument for Christianity: namely, that when these same pagans become converts to the way of the Nazarene, they take on a new gladness, a new exuberance, a new spiritual life which is discernible even to their unspiritual neighbors. It is this gladness of believers—men and women with the resurrection life in their hearts—which is to be the greatest human factor in winning the world for the Risen Lord. In all the non-Christian faiths one will look in vain for anything analogous to this transformed life, this imparted inner force, this outshining peace and happiness. The life of Jesus in the lives of His friends—"the power of His resurrection," the Bible calls it—is the profoundest truth in all the range of religious experience.

Dowdism is practically defunct because Dowd is dead. There have been any number of cults, movements and organizations, once apparently flourishing, which have languished and disappeared after the death of their leader. It was the expectation of the Jews and Romans, and most of the disciples as well, that this would be the case with Christianity when Jesus was crucified. The expectation would have been well founded had Jesus remained dead. Were it not for the resurrection Christianity would be to-day only an episode in the history of an obscure Roman province, the very existence of which would be known only to a few thorough historians.

Because Christ lives His church lives also. That He rose and sealed His entire programme was predicated upon the truth of His resurrection. There would

be no vital Christianity to-day, no risen, redeemed lives, were it not that Jesus first rose, to give newness and fullness and victoriousness of life to all who should identify themselves with Him.

This is the great affirmation of Christianity. It is the secret of perpetual youth. It is the hope of the world. For had Joseph's new tomb been able to hold the Crucified, and had He not appeared to many in the garden, and to the other friends afterward, then the Christian religion would be but one more of many lifeless ethical systems.

Woman's Great Glory.

This lesson story introduces prominently a woman, who was the first preacher of the full gospel. To many it was given to utter the word which unfolded the complete significance of the acts and teachings of Jesus. What a revolution in feeling and outlook the news must have created in the minds of the disciples! All was clear now: the sayings which they had formerly been unable to comprehend shone with divine meaning. Jesus had risen, even as He had said. He had done exceeding abundantly above all that they could ask or think. Not defeat, but victory was their programme.

Now the infant church had a message for the world, the very message of life and hope which it most needed. The last great enemy, who had blanchied the cheek of the bravest, had been conquered. Men need no longer be prisoners to fear. A new attitude toward life and death had been created. Thenceforth the disciples would go forth, as thousands since have done, facing even martyrdom songfully. The resurrection hope is the capstone of the edifice of Christian truth. "Because I live ye shall live also." Christ's resurrection was the first fruits of an immeasurable harvest.

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETIES

THE PATRIOTISM OF MISSIONS.

Terse Comments on the Uniform Prayer Meeting Topic of the Young People's Societies—Christian Endeavor, Baptist Young People's Union, Epworth League, etc., for May 31, is, "Alaska and the Northwest." Isa 60: 11-22.

By William T. Ellis.

It is only within the present generation that North America has awakened to a realization of the vast possibilities of the northwestern corner of the continent. The gold and grain and lumber and furs that first turned men's thoughts thither are now seen to be only a part of the riches of this imperial region. Here new cities will rise; here, it may even be, the destinies of the United States and Canada will be determined; for this once despised territory is nearest to the Orient and to Russia, and it is rapidly being peopled by strong men. No greater duty confronts Christian America than the patriotic duty of early and adequately putting the impress of the gospel upon this new country.

It is impossible for all men to be reached by a few men unaided. There are millions of souls who will never hear the gospel unless they hear it through the rank and file of Christ's followers. The truth that ever Christian must become a missionary is thus altogether rational. It only through the medium of all His disciples that our Lord can touch all parts of this great, sinning world.

The utter unwisdom of trying to divide missions into two parts, "home" and "foreign," is illustrated in the common attitude toward the Northwest of our own continent, which is "foreign" land to most of us, and yet which is also a vital part of our home responsibility. The person who is not moved by a sense of the religious needs of this strategic region has a narrower mind than is normal in any twentieth century Christian.

When the great bulk of average Christians become enthused with zeal for missions, then we may expect a mighty quickening and revival of pure religion in all the home churches. For the spirit of missions is the very Spirit of God.

No small man can be a missionary. He must have a great heart of love, broad sympathies and a wide vision of heaven's harvest field.

The narrowness of our lives is rebuked by the multifarious activities of the missionary. One of the missionary martyrs wrote: "Every missionary ought to be a carpenter, a mason, something of a butcher and a good deal of a cook," not to speak of his requirements as a preacher, pastor, linguist and student.

God was a provincial God to the world into which Christ came. The Jew had no idea that God's love could extend beyond Jewry. To him Jehovah was only a national deity. But Jesus brought to earth the truth that God's love embraces all his children everywhere. The mission of our Master was to bear the gospel to all the world, near as well as far. In Him was manifested the largeness of the love of God.

All the diversified skill of the most modern Christianity is needed to minister to the complicated needs of the northwestern section of the continent. Dr. Sheldon Jackson probably never did a more noble missionary deed than when he introduced reindeer into that territory. The story is told by the New York Tribune, as follows: A most difficult problem has been solved in

Alaska, where there were fifteen years ago only sixteen reindeer. To-day, in consequence mainly of Dr. Sheldon Jackson's perseverance, there are in the territory 15,000 of these animals. This able pioneer some years since realized that starvation must be the fate of the Esquimaux unless some means of subsistence other than the chase could be devised for them. He noted that with the advent of white settlers, seals, caribou and walrus were disappearing. He knew that the Siberians living in climatic conditions closely resembling those of the vast peninsula, were self-supporting, simply because they possessed immense herds of reindeer. Not only is the animal wonderfully prolific, but its flesh is excellent for food. Its hide furnishes good clothing, and its strength, docility and endurance render it invaluable either for carrying or drawing loads. Dr. Jackson is a philosophical ethnologist. He carefully studied the Alaskan temperament, and he became convinced that the Esquimaux of the territory, nomadic by hereditary custom, were unfitted for any of the white man's vocations except that of herding. He believed that reindeer herding would be a pursuit of fascinating interest to these natives. The initial success of the experiment induced the United States authorities to take up the scheme in earnest, and reindeer stations are now scattered widely over Alaska, while new ones are constantly being established. The industry in a general way is under the supervision of the bureau of education, which is attached to the department of the interior. Dr. Jackson is the bureau agent of education in the territory.

Most of us set a high value on ourselves. We make all life, so far as it affects us, to centre about our life. Grant the same worth to every other human soul, and we get a new sense of the importance of missionary work, which is altogether a work for souls.

As the "whosoever" embraces the whole world, so the "go ye" embraces the whole church. Christ's "go" is spoken to all who have heard His "come." No Christian is exempted from missionary obligation. The divine plan is for the whole church to preach the whole gospel to the whole world. We have not heard the Master's full message unless we have heard Him bid us tell of His love to the other people for whom He died.

We are not fully converted until we are converted to the missionary spirit.

Who is the missionary? It is alone the person who journeys to foreign lands, turning his back upon home and loved ones for the gospel's sake? Such a definition excludes those who, perhaps at greater sacrifice, surrender son or brother or friend. It shuts out, also, those whose gifts and prayers and labors at home make possible the departure of the worker for foreign fields. Surely, it is not God's plan that a few individuals should be chosen out of the ranks of all God's faithful ones and to them be given the high name of missionaries. Whoever labors, in whatever manner or in whatever place, for the extension of God's kingdom on earth is a missionary. There is hope and cheer and glory for all of Christ's friends in the truth that to His eye there is no difference between those who go and those who stay that others may go. Every true Christian is a missionary.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

Doing one's best at each moment is all there is of life.—Lillian Whiting.

What a young man earns in the day-time goes into his pocket, but what he spends in the evening goes into his character.—Dr. Cuyler.

Man-like it is to fall in sin, Fiend-like it is to dwell therein; Christ-like it is for sin to grieve—God-like it is all sin to leave! —Longfellow.

Some people dread far more the social frown which follows the doing of something conventionally wrong than they do the qualms of conscience which follow the doing of something intrinsically wrong.—Herbert Spencer.

The true test of character is where what is borne or done must remain unknown, where the struggle must be fought in secret.—Deems.

CONSTIPATION

The nourishment you derive from food is absorbed into your system through the walls of the intestines, but when the bowels are not acting freely, naturally, poisons are generated from the obstructed, undigested mass and these poisons, instead of Nature's nourishment, are then taken into the blood and carried through every pore of your body. Every organ is weakened; your breath becomes offensive, your eyes dull and heavy, and your skin is disfigured by pimples and blackheads. Mother Seigel's Syrup regulates your liver, gives perfect digestion of food and makes constipation impossible. "My little girl suffered much from constipation," says Mr. W. F. Stevens, Hillsboro, Albert Co., N.B., in a letter of Feb. 1st, 1908. "She was subject to headache and sleeplessness, her breath was offensive and her tongue coated. But Mother Seigel's Syrup completely cured her."

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COMBUSTION taking place in the dome or top chamber of furnace fire-pot is the result of air and heat mingling with fumes. This combustion produces heat-energy, which the radiating surfaces above and around fire-pot absorb or draw in and then deflect or throw off. Incoming cold air receives this heat-energy, the result being heated air. Now, if the combustion takes place at a faster rate than the radiating surfaces can absorb and deflect, the surplus heat-power will pass up the chimney or into cellar—a waste of coal.

There is no waste of coal in "Sunshine" Furnace. Circuit of radiator is so complete, and air-circulating space so large, that every bit of heat-energy is quickly absorbed and quickly deflected on the circulating cold air, which is thus quickly heated and ascends through the hot-air pipes to rooms above.

The check-draft of a furnace is situated on the smoke-pipe. When this draft is closed—especially on an "ordinary" furnace—heat particles can escape up chimney. When check-draft is opened the incoming cold air from the cellar drives all heat particles back into furnace proper. If the grates and fire-pot of furnace are not constructed properly, there's a clogging and gathering of ashes, and fire does not burn up readily. If no provision is made for gas escape, the check-draft must be left closed indefinitely—a waste of coal.

There is no waste of coal in "Sunshine" Furnace. No clogging can take place in the 4-piece grate, no ashes can gather on the straight fire-pot walls, and the Automatic Gas Damper makes every provision for the escape of gas; consequently, check-draft can be opened shortly after coaling and all heat-energy saved for radiation.

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AGENTS' TESTIMONY

3

We can vouch for the "Sunshine" virtues mentioned above. We have installed this furnace and kept record of its performance, and know it to be exactly as represented.

begun and ended, and the fidelity be maintained, in the solitary heart.—Ephraim Peabody.

The world is wide
In time and tide,
And God is guide,
So do not hurry. —Deems.

It is a high, solemn, awful thought for every individual man that his earthly influence, which has had a commencement, will never through all ages, were he the very meanest of us, have an end.—Thomas Carlyle.

WHAT IS LIFE TO YOU?

To the preacher life's a sermon,
To the joker life's a jest;
To the miser life is money,
To the loafer life is rest.
To the lawyer life's a trial,
To the doctor life's a patient
That needs treatment right along.
To the soldier life's a battle,
To the teacher life's a school;
Life's a good thing to the grafter,
It's a failure to the fool.
To the man upon the engine
Life's a long and heavy grade;
It's a gamble to the gambler,
To the merchant life's a trade.
Life's a picture to the artist,
To the rascal life's a fraud;
Life perhaps is but a burden
To the man beneath the hod.
Life is lovely to the lover,
To the player life's a play;
Life may be a load of trouble
To the man upon the dray.
Life is but a long vacation
To the man who loves his work;
Life is an everlasting effort
To shun duty to the shirk.
To the heaven's blest romancer
Life's a story ever new;
Life is what we try to make it—
Brother, what is life to you? —Anonymous.

It is estimated that the people in Chicago spend \$200,000 a year in keeping their shoes polished. Of this amount the profits are said to be \$100,000.

WHEN YOU BUY FLOUR

it is just as easy to get the BEST as to get the next best.

The most skillful baker can't make good bread out of poor flour, but any housewife by using

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can bake bread that will come from the oven JUST RIGHT.

If you want "more bread and better bread," bake with Purity Flour. Try it to-day. At all grocers.

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is on each
bag or barrel
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 BREAKFAST BACON, nice streaky, mild cured, exceptionally fine, per lb 22¢
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 ORANGES, splendid line fruit, per doz. 25¢

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 All Kinds of Household Furniture Bought, Sold or Exchanged
 SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.
 Camp Cots, Folding Chairs and a cheap line of Sideboards.
 GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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AUCTIONEERS.
 Instructed by a party (in England), we will sell on

Tuesday, 2 p. m.
 At Our Salerooms, Broad Street,

A Very Choice Collection of Antiques

Including:
 Two Very Handsome Genuine Chippendale Card Tables, 2 Elegant Inlaid "Early Victorian" Parlor Tables, 2 Very Handsome Chippendale Swing Mirrors; 1 Very Large, Elegant Swing Mirror, Solid Mahogany; 6 Small, Elegant Swing Mirrors, Solid Mahogany; Chippendale Over-Mantel; Old Gilded Over-Mantel; 1 Rosewood Davenport Writing Desk, Lined with Mahogany; Solid Mahogany Chest of Drawers, with Handles such as are well known as the "Willow Pattern," period 1700; Very Fine Oriental Inlaid Tea Table; Corner China Cabinet; Very Old Dutch Clock, good timekeeper; 1 Lacquer China Cabinet; Mahogany Cabinet; Very Old Mahogany Writing Desk; Old Mahogany Ballot Box; Mahogany Chair; Flowered Rep. Cushion; 3 Mahogany Commodes; Mahogany Pedestal; Parlor Table; a Most Handsome Assortment of Carved and Inlaid Writing Desks and Tea Caddies, dating back to 1700; 4 Very Old Copper Bed-Warmers, early period, Eng.; Tea Urns; 3 Armor Breastplates; Duelling Pistols and Swords; 15 Very Old Brass Coppers and Pewter Candlesticks; 3 Brass Water Cans; 1 Brass Jug; 1 Sheffield Tea Set; Several Pewter Tea Pots; 100 Odd Pieces of Pewter and Brass; Old Brass Ship's Log; 2 Old English Police Clubs; Blades of Sword Fish; a Very Fine Specimen South America Bull's Horns, measuring 6 feet 10 inches; 2 Sets of Bullocks' Horns; Lot of Very Old Pictures, Books and Parchments. The foregoing is a list of the most important of the collection. On view Saturday afternoon and all day Monday.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers.

RANGES, BICYCLES, KODAKS AND STOVES. Furniture and Household effects. We have some exceptional good bargains in the above. Call and get our prices.
 WANTED—Some good second-hand cook stoves. Highest prices paid.
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 Est. 1856 2 Doors Above Douglas

HOW ALLIGATORS TRAVEL

Twenty-one alligators from Florida reached Tilbury docks, London, recently, on their way to the Hungarian exposition at Earl's Court. They were packed in coffin-shaped boxes with slits down the middle to admit air and were fed through a hole with fish and meat. The largest weighed nearly half a ton.

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 We have the best and cheapest screen doors and windows on the market.
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 7-lb. TIN OF HARTLEY'S EXQUISITE MARMALADE. Each 85¢

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Large stock of all classes of lumber, shingles, lath and moldings always carried, and doors, sash and other work furnished on short notice. Best equipped dry kiln and steaming process for extracting knots. Best business motto is "THE BEST MATERIAL, PROMPT DELIVERY, COURTEOUS TREATMENT AND REASONABLE PRICES."

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what clothing is to the body. It is just as important. You should take as much care in selecting the paint to clothe your property, as you do in selecting the material to clothe your person. Paint preserves the building. Paint gives beauty to the building. In painting the labor costs more than the paint. There will be a large waste if the right paint is not used.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

is made for painting buildings. It is not a low-priced paint, but it is cheap because the best. It is made of the purest materials—that wear the longest. The colors are bright and handsome.

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CITY CHURCHES

(Notices for this column must reach the Times Office not later than 10 o'clock on Saturday morning in order to insure insertion.)

ANGELICAN.

Christ Church Cathedral, Burdette avenue. The services for the day are: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and ante-communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. The preacher for the day will be: Morning, the Archdeacon; evening, Canon Bonalds. The music set for the day follows:

Voluntary—Andante Dr. Stainer
 Venite and Psalms for 20th Day Cathedral Psalter
 Te Deum McPherson
 Benedictus Hopkins
 Kyrie Falkner
 Hymns 147, 149 and 301
 Voluntary—Postlude Lemmens
 Evening.
 Voluntary—Evening Reverie Page
 Processional Hymn 146
 Psalms for 20th Day Cathedral Psalter
 Magnificat Clare
 Nunc Dimittis Clare
 Anthem—Leave Us Not Stainer
 Hymns 150 and 304
 Vesper Hymn Arncliffe
 Recessional Hymn 148
 Voluntary—Allegro St. Saens

St. John's, Douglas street, corner of Fisgard. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. A. J. Stanley and will preach in the morning and Rev. A. G. Hall in the evening. The music follows:

Organ Voluntary Macfarren
 Venite and Psalms for 21st Morning Cathedral Psalter
 Te Deum Lawes
 Benedictus Garrett
 Hymn 506
 Kyrie M. Shields
 Gloria Tibi Burnett
 Hymns 202 and 300
 Organ—Postlude Smart

Evening.
 Organ Voluntary Cathedral Psalter
 Cantate Croft
 Deus Misereatur Goss
 Anthem—O, Ye That Love the Lord Coleridge Taylor
 Hymns 301 and 304
 Amen Threefold
 Vesper Burnett
 Organ—Offertoire Batside

St. Barnabas', corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. Rev. E. G. Miller, rector. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., matins at 10.30 a. m., choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m., choral evensong at 7 p. m. The Rev. J. Grundy will be the preacher for the day, taking for his subject "The Assurance." All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.
 Organ—Rejoice in the Lord Mason
 Communion Service Simper in D
 Hymns 202, 313, 499 and 508
 Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald
 Nunc Dimittis St. John
 Organ—Lift Up Your Heads Handel
 Evening.
 Organ—Thou Art Gone Up on High Rossini
 Psalms Cathedral Psalter
 Magnificat Batside
 Nunc Dimittis Dr. Monk
 Hymns 147, 148 and 304
 Vesper—I Will Lay Me Down in Peace
 Organ—Let All the Angels of God Worship Him Handel

St. James', Quebec street, corner of St. John. Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m., matins, litany and ser-

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Church of Our Lord, Humboldt street. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject, "The Proximity and Simplicity of Gospel Requirements"; evening, "Abide With Us for It Is Towards Evening." Mrs. Hinton will sing a solo, "Abide With Me." Thursday evening service, 8.30 at his residence. The music follows:

Organ—Andante W. G. Woods
 Venite and Psalms set Cathedral Psalter
 Te Deum Second Set
 Benedictus No. 3
 Hymns 229, 232 and 244
 Organ—Postlude T. Mee Pattison
 Evening.
 Organ—Pastorale W. Foulkes
 Opening Hymn 229
 Psalms—As set Cathedral Psalter
 Magnificat Garrett
 Nunc Dimittis Garrett
 Hymns 173, 241 and 21
 Organ—Postlude L. J. T. Darnall

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Andrew's, Douglas street, corner of Broughton. Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay. B. A. Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, 3.30. Bible class, 3. The Rev. D. A. MacRae, of Vancouver, will be the preacher for the day. The musical selections follow:

Morning.
 Voluntary—Meditation Bach
 Psalm 46
 Male Quartette—Nearer, My God, to Thee 14, 385 and 235
 Voluntary—Offertoire Driffield
 Evening.
 Voluntary—Evening Reverie Ashmole
 Anthem—His Only Begotten Son, Belcher
 Hymns 14, 385 and 235
 Solo—Just for To-Day Abbott
 Miss McIntosh.
 Voluntary—Allegro Marcia Clark

First, Pandora avenue. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. Dr. Russell, noted evangelist, will conduct service in the forenoon, and the pastor, Rev. Dr. Campbell, will conduct the evening service. Sabbath school and Bible class meets at 2.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society meets at 4.30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and visitors to attend all services. Soloist at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 8 p. m. W. Gardner Findlay will sing the solo "Calvary" by Paul Rodney, at the morning service. Strangers and visitors

CONGREGATIONAL.

First, corner Pandora and Blanchard avenues. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will preach. Theme of the morning sermon, "Messages from the Psalms: The Gentleness of God"; evening subject, "The Treasury of Monetary Desire and the Mastery of the Love of God." Bible school and men's own at 2.30 p. m. Y. P. S. of W. W. S., Monday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 8 p. m. W. Gardner Findlay will sing the solo "Calvary" by Paul Rodney, at the morning service. Strangers and visitors

are cordially welcomed at any, or all of these services.

METHODIST.

Metropolitan, Pandora avenue, corner of Quadra. The pastor, Rev. G. R. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m., subject, "A Man's Most Valuable Asset." At 7.30 p. m., the Rev. David Russell, the celebrated evangelist of South Africa, will preach, and afterwards conduct an evangelistic service. Good music by the choir under the direction of Mr. C. C. Bethune. Classes, 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2.30 p. m. Spring Ridge Sunday school, 2.45 p. m. Everybody welcome.

Centennial, George road, just west of Douglas street. Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "The Life of Faith," and evening, "The Precious Bible." The musical programme will be under the direction of J. L. Dunford. Sunday school and young men's Bible class at 2.30 p. m., and Young People's Society at 8 p. m. Monday. The public is cordially invited to all services.

BAPTIST.

Emmanuel, Spring Ridge. Rev. Dr. Spencer will preach next Sunday, Morning subject, "A Missionary Sermon"; evening, "A Converted Aristocrat." Music by the choir. Men's class by the pastor in an auditorium at 2.30 p. m. Monday, teacher training class at Y. P. Union at 8 p. m.

Independent, Labor hall, corner Douglas and Johnson streets. Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., pastor; residence, corner Cadboro Bay and Fernwood roads. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Themes: Morning, "Prayers of Jesus"; evening, "Among the Saints." Special music as follows:

Morning.
 Anthem—Let Thy Merciful Ear Gaul
 Evening.
 Anthem—Within the Hallowed Stillness Smith
 Anthem—Come and Let Us Return Mauntlett
 Solo—Selected Miss Cocker

Central, main A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Pastor, Rev. Charles Durden, of Harbor Beach, Michigan, will preach in the morning on "Christ's First Miracle." The pastor will conduct the evening service and preach on "The Crown Prosecutor." Sunday school and men's Baraca Bible class at 2.30.

Calvary, Victoria hall, Blanchard street. Usual services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The pastor will preach in the morning and the Rev. Charles Durden, from First Church, Harbor Beach, Mich., will preach in the evening. Sunday schools, Calvary, Victoria West and Burnside at 2.30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer service at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. All are cordially welcome to the services.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

Psychic Research—Rev. Mary Steine, pastor of "The Earnest Workers' Spir-

itual Society," of Detroit, Mich., will give the first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Victoria Psychic Research Society in hall No. 2, A. O. U. W. building, Yates street, at 8 p. m. Miss Amelia Robinson has kindly consented to recite a poem entitled "Heaven." Mrs. Steine comes highly recommended and is well, and favorably known for her psychic work from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Spirit messages and clairvoyant descriptions after lecture. All are welcome.

Society of Friends—Meeting for worship at Harmony hall, View street, at 3 p. m.
 Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 57, holds a public meeting at 122 Government street, Hibben block, every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given on living questions of the day from the Theosophical standpoint, and questions answered. Unsectarian and non-political. All are invited.

Christadelphians, Labor hall, Douglas street. Bible lecture at 7 p. m., subject, "Christ and Nicodemus." All welcome.

Christian Science, K. of P. hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Subject to-morrow, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy; or Mesmerism and Hypnotism." All are welcome.

At the service to-morrow morning in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Miss McKilligan will sing the solo, "O Divine Redeemer" (Gounod).

Two reckless drunks appeared in the police court this morning and answered the charges entered against them by pleading guilty. They were fined \$5 each.

To-morrow evening in the Metropolitan church the celebrated evangelist from South Africa, Rev. David Russell, will preach and conduct an evangelistic service. Mrs. E. Parsons will render Francis Alliston's "As the Hart Desireth."

The Oak Bay municipality is still busy with extensions to the thoroughfares and improvements of the older ones. Burns and Byron streets and a part of Central avenue have just been graded, and work is to commence in the near future on the extension of Newport avenue, from the end of the car line to the golf links. The men are at present working on the extension of the beach drive through the Bowker property, and the new bridge which washed out during the winter rains is being rebuilt. Very soon the thoroughfare through the Bowker estate will be open to traffic, and will be a great convenience as well as a picturesque road for tourists and others.



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If you are interested and cannot call, drop us a post card.

Hinton Electric Co., Limited
 29 GOVERNMENT ST.
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TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the following goods up to 4 p. m. Monday, the 15th June, 1908:

50 enclosed A. C. Arc Lamps
 50 Absolute Cut-off Switches
 1 Transformer and Switch-board Panel for same.

All of the above to be in accordance with specifications to be seen in my office.
 WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
 Purchasing Agent,
 City Hall, May 29th, 1908.

Woodmen of the World FRATERNAL INSURANCE

JAS. A. RAMPLIN Agent

Will be at the KING EDWARD for some time, and will be pleased to call on receipt of a telephone message from any member in the matter of soliciting.

NOTICE.

M. R. Smith & Co., Ltd., beg to announce that they are devoting their energies solely to the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery, having disposed of their bread plant to "The Bakeries, Ltd.," after being in the bread making business for 50 years.

While thanking former customers for their patronage, they would solicit their custom for the new company, "The Bakeries, Limited," who will deliver bread as usual.



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